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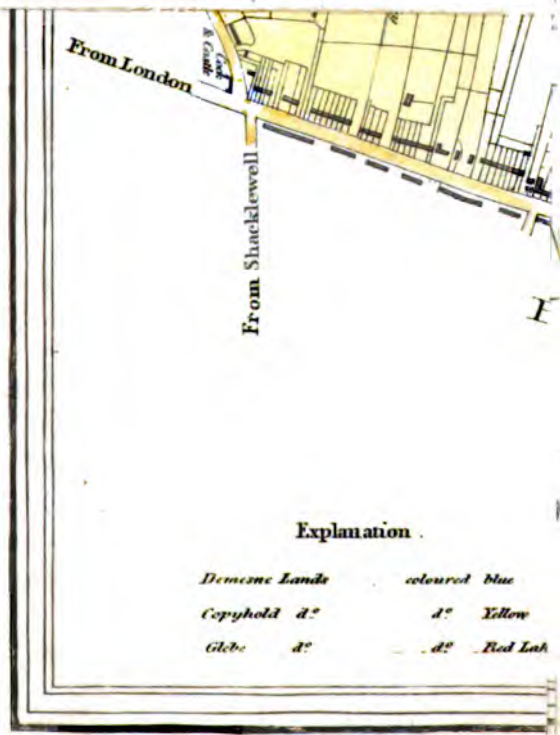


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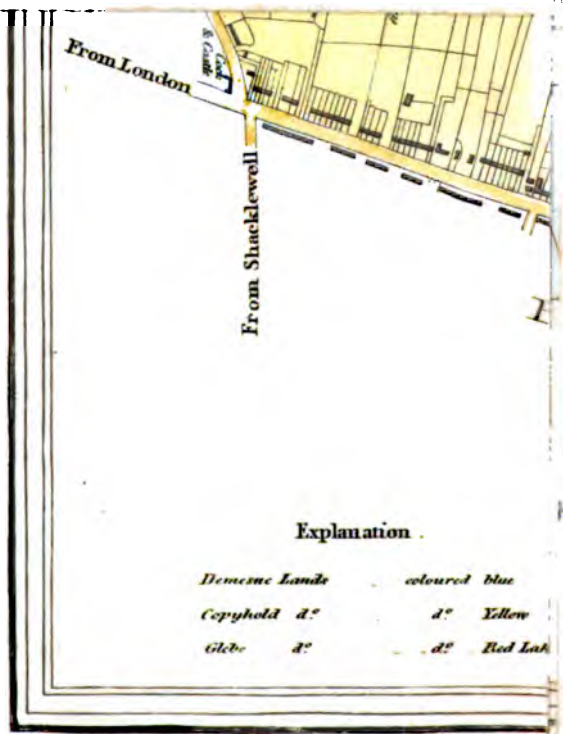
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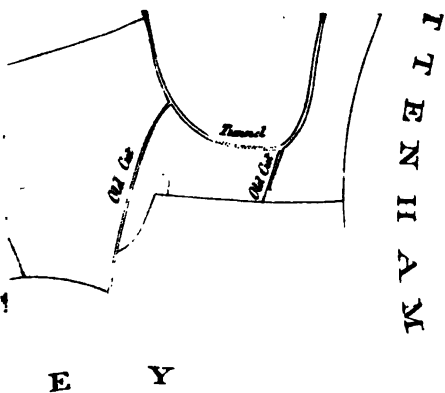
THE
History and Antiquities
OF
STOKE NEWINGTON,
IN THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.



W. Mervyn del. S. de Neungin.



W^m Mervyn del^d Robt Youngton.



R. Broder J. S. F.

THE
History and Antiquities
 OF THE PARISH OF
STOKE NEWINGTON

IN THE
 COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX;

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF
 THE PREBENDAL MANOR, THE CHURCH, CHARITIES,
 SCHOOLS, MEETING HOUSES, &c.

WITH

Appendices.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

MAPS, PORTRAITS, AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

SELECTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY WILLIAM ROBINSON, LL.D., F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORIES OF TOTTENHAM, EDMONTON, ENFIELD, &c.

Qui facta alienorum scripsere multi laudantur. SALLUST.

A NEW EDITION.

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TO THE REVEREND
GEORGE GASKIN, D. D. RECTOR,
AND TO
THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH
OF
STOKE NEWINGTON,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE,

WITH GREAT RESPECT,

INSCRIBED BY

THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WM. ROBINSON.

Queen Square, Bloomsbury,
1st July, 1890.

P R E F A C E.

TOPOGRAPHY has progressively attained so ample a share of public notice, that it can scarcely be necessary at the present time to insist with much labour of argument on the real utility of *Parochial History*, or its powers of affording intelligence beyond the pale of mere local description.

The inquiries of the Topographer present a collective view of numerous particulars, often beneficial in a higher degree than the gratification of curiosity ; but, independently of advantages which may possibly accrue from such researches, if duly extensive and careful, a greater interest is excited by the detail of events too minute for the page of General History, and by investigations respecting eminent Characters, who have been connected in times past with the place under consideration.

Induced by local connexion and long habits of acquaintance to attempt the Histories of Tottenham and Edmonton, I have been since led to extend my inquiries to some contiguous Parishes, from a conviction that Villages in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis possess peculiar sources of topographical interest.

We indeed find in these busy and populous districts a frequent change of inhabitants unfavourable to the lengthened statements of Family History: but the necessary attraction of the Metropolis, by drawing towards its neighbourhood those most elevated in rank, and most distinguished for talent throughout the brightest ages of National History, has produced an interest of another nature, perhaps of greater importance. Although in the lapse of years the dwellings of men thus illustrious have too frequently sunk into decay, and left scarcely any memorial of their existence, there must be few who will not derive pleasure from ascertaining the spot hallowed by such characters, or from tracing, as far as the labour of the Topographer can proceed, those events in their lives which stand connected with their former place of habitation.

In estimating a work of the nature of the present, we readily conceive a variety of ideas intimately connected with Parish History, and

conferring on it as great a variety of recommendations. It accordingly combines the local and peculiar advantages of TOPOGRAPHY with the notices and observations of GENERAL HISTORY. It unites the discoveries of ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH with the information of MODERN TIMES. It not only calls up to our remembrance the scenes and events which the hand of Time has long since swept away, but also brings to our view those persons and characters who once figured in the drama of life, and whose re-appearance, as it were, on the stage, is adapted to effect the purposes for which History was designed.

How far I have succeeded in the present undertaking, I submit to the judgment of a candid and liberal Public. It cannot escape the discernment of any reflecting mind, that to collect such a mass of materials, as entered into the plan of this Work, must have occupied no little time; and to surmount the obstacles, that unavoidably attend the execution of it, must have required no little exertion.

In compiling the following pages, my first solicitude was to convey to the Inhabitants of STOKES NEWINGTON such information respecting the Local and Topographical circumstances of their Parish, as should not only excite a particular and personal interest, but should likewise be

eventually of great utility. But in order to render that interest more general, I have interspersed the Work with *Biographical* Notices of several Eminent and Distinguished Persons who were Inhabitants of this Parish, and whose literary or political reputation throws a sort of celebrity round the places which they inhabited, and presents them once more to our notice as suitable objects of attention. If in the enumeration of these I have blended with the characters of the illustrious dead the Names of others, who acquired notoriety by the singularity of their sentiments and the eccentricity of their manners, rather than by superiority of talents or personal worth, let it be my apology, that they were connected with the HISTORY OF STROKE NEWINGTON; and that the delineation of their Characters will not be without effect, in shewing the tendency of their principles, and the objects of their views. Amongst the different persons, whom I have thus introduced to the notice of the reader, I would specify FLEETWOOD, a name, that once ranked high in the annals of rebellion; the amiable Dr. WATTS, whose diversified merits are universally known; the illustrious SUTTON, the founder of the CHARTER HOUSE, whose zeal in the cause of literature has signally contributed to exalt the national character; and the philanthropic

HOWARD, whose indefatigable efforts in the cause of humanity have obtained for him the applause of all Europe.

From the frequent exchange of property, and the consequent erection of new buildings on the site of old ones in recent times, STROKE NEWINGTON does not afford many specimens of Architectural Antiquity: but I have endeavoured to shew, that it is highly entitled to notice on account of certain local circumstances, often of a curious character, and that it also affords various objects deserving of Graphic embellishment, and in several instances displays traces of natural beauty, improved by the hands of affluence and art. To render therefore the following sheets more deserving the approbation of the public, I have embellished them with many engravings, which have considerably increased the expence of the publication: but though this formed no part of my original design, yet having become possessed of some very curious portraits, I have cheerfully incurred the additional expence, with which the engraving of them was attended.

In the preparation of this Work I have been indebted to the politeness of several friends; and I now discharge the agreeable office of returning them my best thanks for their respective assistance. I therefore make my grateful

acknowledgments to the Rev. T. BRIGGS, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and to JOSEPH EADE, Esq. Lord of the Manor, for their kindness in granting my Surveyor access to the Plan of the Prebendal Manor, which comprehends the Parish, in order to have it reduced for the present publication ; to JAMES BROWN, Esq. of St. Alban's ; and to the Rev. Dr. GASKIN for his repeated civilities.

If the information contained in the following pages should appear to any defective, I would beg leave to say, that as the Archives of the Parish, which were deposited at St. Paul's, were destroyed by the fire of 1666, it was impossible to render the account more satisfactory. If any inaccuracies then should appear on the perusal of this Book, the reader is requested to point them out, that they may be corrected in a future Edition.

Si melius quid habes, arcesse ; vel imperium fer.

HOR. *lib. i. ep. v. ver. 6.*

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ERRATA.

Page 4, line 11, for 1687, read 1617.

46, line 18, for £474. 4s. 0½d., read £474. 15s. 0½d.

47, line 2, for £2936. 19s. 4½d., read £2956. 19s. 4½d.

ib. line 6, for £1110. 15s. 4½d., read £1130. 15s. 4½d.

146, line 25, for Bromley, read Bransby.

151, line 1, note d, for 1643, read 1663.

154, line 19, for Athley, read Ashby.

155, line 5, for that, read the.

160, line 5, for Belchor, read Rebotier.



THE
History and Antiquities
OF
STOKE NEWINGTON.

ITS ETYMOLOGY, SITUATION, CONTENTS IN ACRES,
ANCIENT TERRIER, EXTENT, &c.

THE Parish of STOKE NEWINGTON, in Domesday Book, is called Newtone, and in other ancient records Newnton and Stoke Neweton as early as the year 1391^a; and sometimes Neweton Canonico-rum from its connexion with the Chapter of St. Paul's^b, and Stoke Newenton in 1633.

Stoke (which in Saxon is Stoc) signifies a wood, and Newington appears to have been formerly situated in a wood; and so lately as the year 1649 there were upwards of 77 acres of wood land in demesne^c, no doubt part of the ancient forest of Middlesex^d,

^a Pat. 14 Ric. II. p. 2.

^b *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. I. p. 700.

^c See Appendix, No. IV.

^d The forest of Middlesex was disafforested in 1218, in the reign of Henry III. *Maitland's London*, p. 78. But the ancient wood, which afforded cover to its quadruped inhabitants, remained long after. Of this description were Hampstead, Hornsey, and Tottenham woods.

which extended in the early period of our annals (and so lately as the time of Henry the Sixth) from that part of London now called Houndsditch for many miles towards the north*, in which the citizens of London were accustomed to enjoy the exercise and diversion of hunting, fowling with merlins and hawks†, and such other exercises as were common in those days.

The word Stoke, or Stoc, frequently occurs either as the name of a place, or prefixed to another to distinguish it, and has been long attached to this parish to distinguish it probably from Newington in Surrey.

Stoke Newington is situated on the east side of the Finsbury Division of the Hundred of Ossulston‡, four miles north by east from St. Paul's, on the north road leading to Edmonton, and is bounded

* *Thornton's London*, 1784, p. 480.

† Hawking was a general sport among the nobility and gentry of those days. *Lord Lyttelton*, II. p. 300. *Strutt's Pastimes*.

‡ The division of the southern parts of England into Hundreds is of Saxon origin, and probably in imitation of similar districts which existed in their mother country. But in what manner the name was applied is not certain. At least 100 (which in Saxon numeration means 120*) free-men, householders, answerable for each other, for that the Hundreds were originally regulated by the population is evident from the great number of hundreds in the counties first peopled by the Saxons. Thus Kent and Sussex at the time when Domesday Book was compiled, each contained more than 60 hundreds, as they do at this present time. Tacitus thus describes a hundred court, "Eliguntur et principes, qui jura per pagos vicosque reddunt: Centeni singulis ex plebe comites, consilium simul et auctoritas, adsunt." *De Morib. German.* XII.

* Numerus Anglice computatur 1 cent. pro cxx. *Domesday Book*, vol. I. p. 336. *In Civ. Linc.*

by the parishes of Hornsey on the north-west, Islington on the south-west, Hackney and Tower Division on the east and south, and Tottenham High Cross and the Hundred of Edmonton on the north; out of the weekly bills of mortality; and contains (according to the last survey made in 1814) 612 acres 2 roods 19 perches of land, which lies generally on a level; some part is meadow, and a small part arable, but the greater part is meadow and pasture; there is a small portion occupied by Mr. Rigby, a market gardener, of about 16 acres.

In the year 1687 there were 447 acres of land in Newington, besides wood-lands, which were about 100 acres (as appears by an ancient Terrier in the parish books), at which time the parish was divided between six proprietors^b, namely Sir Francis Popham, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Terry, Mr. Corbett, Capt. Massey, and the rector^c. Sir Francis Popham (who was lessee under the prebendary) had 236 acres, besides wood lands, which were near 80 acres; Mr. Stephens had 74 acres; Mr. Terry had 65 acres; Mr. Corbett had 20 acres; Capt. Massey had 36 acres; and the rector had 16 acres of glebe^d. The number of landholders was about 14, and the principal estate (exclusively of the demesne lands) was that belonging to the late Henrietta Laura Countess of Bath, which was a farm of about 60 acres. It

^b For an account of all lands in this parish, with the owners' and tenants' or occupiers' names in 1617 and 1639, vide Appendix, No. IV.

^c Sidrach Simpson, D. D. was Rector of Newington at this time.

^d See the Terrier in the parish book 1687, and Appendix, No. IV.

is now in the occupation of Mr. Strong¹, situated on the south of Church Street, and between it and Newington Green, at which place stands the farm-house. This farm-house and farm were formerly the property of Henry Guy, Esq.^m M. P. for Hedon, from whom it descended to William earl of Bath, and from him to his heiress and representative the Lady Bath. It was formerly tenanted by Hercules Crosby, who, it is probable, was the father to Alderman Crosby. This farm now lets for £180. per ann.; it runs by the side of the green lane between Newington Green and the Glebe, and abuts upon the gardens of some of the houses on the south side of Church Street.

The houses on the east side of the high road at Stoke Newington are generally considered from their situation to be part of this parish, but in reality they are not, for they form part of a ward in the parish of Hackney.

¹ Since the decease of the Lady Bath, the right to this estate has been and still is in dispute.

^m Mr. Guy, who had been Secretary to the Treasury during the three successive reigns of King James, King William, and Queen Anne, gave the following advice to Lord Bolingbroke when he first came to court. "Young man, I plainly see your talents will bring you forward here, and let me give you one piece of advice, which is, to be very moderate and modest in all applications to your friends, but very greedy and importunate when you ask any thing for yourself; by the first you will save appearances with the publick, and by the next you will save a fortune, which is the only method of putting yourself above the power of courts." This virtuous statesman died in 1710; and left, besides other immense legacies, 40,000*l.* to the Earl of Bath, with an estate of 500*l.* per ann. *European Mag.* Oct. 1795, p. 243.

This parish extends along the west side of the high road from the Cock and Castle at Kingsland, as far northward as the end of the Palatine Houses, which the parish of Hornsey there intersects, and reaches northward as far as the White Hart public house. It then resumes its line along the high road, and continues as far as the top of the field now in the possession of Mrs. Robley, rising up to Stamford Hill.

THE SOIL.

Towards the south of the parish the soil is chiefly gravel; but on the north it is a strong stiff clay, with some loam and sand: the water is generally good, and found at no great distance from the surface: some of the meadows are watered by the continual winding of that beautiful and artificial stream the New River.

THE NEW RIVER.

This river was brought by Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. at a very considerable expence, from Hertfordshire, to supply the metropolis with water; and has its source at the village of Amwell on the road to Hertford, about 20 miles from London. Many springs are there collected into a capacious and open basin of considerable depth.

From this basin the river takes a winding course

through Ware, Hoddesdon, Amwell, Broxbourne, and Cheshunt; enters Middlesex at Waltham Cross, making a circuit towards Enfield Chace; returns by the town of Enfield and Bush Hill onward to Tottenham; and then with two acute angles towards Hornsey^a; still winding among the gentle undulations of a beautiful country, it approaches Stoke Newington, and, after traversing the demesnes of the manor, passes along northward of Paradise-row, through the grounds attached to the residence of William Crawshay, Esq.^o Stretching its course to the east of Highbury and through Islington, it reaches its termination at the grand reservoir called "The New River Head," near Sadler's Wells.

The New River flows from the Chadwell spring 38 miles 3 quarters and 16 poles. The undertaking was commenced in the year 1608, and finished in 1613.

Besides the incalculable convenience which this supply of water affords the inhabitants of Stoke Newington, the New River must ever be considered as one of the greatest possible ornaments to those places through which it passes, particularly the grounds of Mr. Crawshay, in its course towards the manor of Brownswood in the parish of Hornsey, and its way to the metropolis.

The lineal descendants of Sir Hugh Middleton

^a " And now thro' Hornsey town he floweth on,

" And waters healthful airy Newington."

Garbott's Poem, "The New River," p. 18.

^o This house was built by Jonathan Hoare, Esq. about the year 1801, who, after residing in it some time, sold it to Thomas Gudgeon, Esq. who, in 1814, sold it to the present proprietor.

were supposed to be extinct, but of late a family has appeared who seem to have made out a very satisfactory descent. Their situation in life is such that some of the family have been soliciting relief from the proprietors of that property, which owed its existence to the public spirit and perseverance of their great ancestor^p.

Lady Middleton, the mother of the last Sir Hugh Middleton, actually received a pension of £20. per ann. from the Goldsmiths' Company, which, after her death, was, at the solicitation of Mr. Harvey of Chigwell in Essex, continued to her son Sir Hugh, but who was in possession of other property. He afforded a melancholy proof of a fact, of the truth of which there are too frequent evidences, namely, that neither talents nor virtue are hereditary. All his employment and all his amusement consisted in drinking ale in any company he could pick up. Mr. Harvey took care of him, and put him to board in the house of a sober farmer at or near Chigwell on whom he could depend; and there he lived and died, a striking and unhappy contrast to his great ancestor. He was the last male heir of this branch of the family, and with him the title expired^q.

“ From Chadwell's pool

To London's plains the Cambrian artist^r brought
His ample aqueduct; suppos'd a work
Of matchless skill, by those who ne'er had heard

^p *Lysons*, vol. III. p. 167, ed. 1795.

^q *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIV. p. 805.

^r Sir Hugh Middleton, the projector, was born at Denbigh in Wales.

How from Præneste's heights and Anio's[†] banks,
 By Tivoli[‡], to Rome's imperial walls,
 On marble arches came the limpid store,
 And out of jasper rocks in bright cascades
 With never-ceasing murmur gush'd; or how
 To Lusitanian Ulyssippo's[§] towers
 The silver current o'er Alcant'ra's[¶] vale
 Roll'd high in air, as ancient poets feign'd
 Eridanus[‡] to roll through heav'n; to these
 Nor sordid lucre, but the honest wish
 Of future fame, or care for public weal,
 Existence gave; and unconfin'd as dew
 Falls from the hand of Evening on the fields,

[†] Anio, a river in Italy, flowing through the country of Tibur, and falling into the river Tiber about five miles to the north of Rome. It receives its name, as some suppose, from Anius, a king of Etruria, who drowned himself there when he could not recover his daughter, who had been carried away.

[‡] Tivoli, antiently called Tibur, a town in the territories of the Church, the *Campagna da Roma*, situated on a rocky mountain planted with olive trees. The principal beauty of the place arises from the river Tiverone, which falling headlong about 50 feet down the rock, forms a noble cascade and several lesser ones, called *Le Cascadelle*: the great cascade falls into a deep ravine, called *La Grotto di Nettuno*.

[§] The ancient name of Lisbon.

[¶] Alcantara, a district of Portugal, about a league from Lisbon, seated on the Tagus, in an agreeable country, where there is a royal palace, with beautiful gardens, grottoes, and artificial fountains.

[‡] Eridanus, one of the largest rivers in Italy, rising in the Alps and falling into the Adriatic by several mouths, now called the Po. It was in its neighbourhood that the Heliades, the sisters of Phaeton, were changed into poplars, according to Ovid. Book II. 345.

They flow'd for all. Our mercenary stream
 No grandeur boasting, here obscurely glides
 O'er grassy lawns or under willow shades.
 As thro' the human form, arterial tubes
 Branch'd every way, minute and more minute,
 The circulating sanguine flood extend;
 So pipes innum'able to peopled streets
 Transmit the purchas'd wave! Old Lea*, mean-
 while,

Beneath his mossy grot o'erhung with boughs
 Of poplar, quivering in the breeze, surveys
 With eye indignant his diminish'd tide,
 That laves yon ancient pri'ry's walls, and shews
 In its clear mirror Ware's inverted roofs*."

On a little island, formed by the stream that supplies the New River at Amwell, is a pedestal of Portland stone surrounded by a close thicket of deciduous shrubs and evergreens, with an inscription on each side; that on the south is as follows:

" Sacred to the memory of
 Sir Hugh Middleton, Baronet,
 whose successful care,
 assisted by the patronage of his King,
 conveyed this stream to London.
 An immortal work,
 since Man cannot more nearly
 imitate the Deity,
 than in bestowing health."

* The original supply of water being found inadequate to the consumption of the New River, the mill-stream of the Lea river was resorted to, which is now a principal source of supply to this river.

* From *Scott's Poem called Amwell*.

THE ERMEN STREET.

The great road from London to Hertford and Cambridge, which separates this parish from the parish of Hackney, and the Finsbury and Tower Divisions of the hundred of Ossulston, is delineated in the county maps as the ancient "Ermen Street^b," which led from Newhaven on the coast of Sussex through Surrey to London, and thence passing under Cripplegate^c, through the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk, to Venta Scenorum, now Castor, a little to the south of Norwich. It has, however, been considered^d as passing along a green lane in this neighbourhood, through this and the adjoining parishes, and after quitting the great road on the east by Kingsland Green, a little to the north of the turnpike, in the parish of Hackney, to have passed along that parish, separating the parishes of Newington and Islington on the north side of Newington Green, and again the parishes of Hornsey and Islington, and then again the parishes of Newington and Islington, and then of Newington and Hornsey, as far as the end of the Hundred. It then was supposed to separate the parishes of Tottenham and Hornsey, and the Hundreds of Edmonton and Ossulston, till it reached as far as the green lane turnpike, where it entered the parish of Tottenham, and passed through the hamlets

^b *Bib. Topog. Brit.* No. IX. p. 2.

^c According to the system of Geography, Art. London.

^d *Bib. Topog. Brit.* No. IX. p. 2.

of Wood Green and Bowes Farm, and thence into the parish of Edmonton to the entrance of Palmer's Green, and between that hamlet and some land formerly the property of Stephen Peter Godin, Esq. of Southgate, by a house formerly in the possession of Sir Thomas Birch*, into the road leading from Tanner's End in the parish of Edmonton to the north part of Southgate. Between Newington Green and Palmer's Green, the New River crosses the ancient Ermen Street seven times.

NEWINGTON GREEN.

The parish of Stoke Newington has very little interest in Newington Green, which forms a square of respectable houses, chiefly inhabited by gentlemen and merchants; three sides of the square, with the inclosed ground in the centre, are in the parish of Islington; the north side, comprising about ten or twelve houses, with the meeting-house belonging formerly to the Presbyterian dissenters, but now to the Socinian Independents, only being in this parish. The centre was railed in and brought to its present state about the year 1745, before which time it was

* Sir Thomas Birch was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, to which situation he was promoted in 1746. He received the honour of knighthood on occasion of accompanying his brethren of the law, when they went up in a body to address the King upon the alarm of an invasion in 1745. He died 1757, being then a judge of that court, and was buried at Edmonton. *Rayner's MS Collections for a Biography of Lawyers.*

a most rude wilderness with large old trees. Several of the ejected and silenced ministers were inhabitants of this place towards the end of the seventeenth century^f. Though Newington Green belongs only in part to Stoke Newington, yet from the circumstance of its having been formerly the residence of persons of some consideration, it may not be considered improper to say something of it here. On the south side of the Green are the remains of an ancient edifice, which has recently been converted into two houses. This house was in 1611 the property of William Halliday, Alderman of London, with an orchard and a piece of pasture behind, containing about 44 acres, which was called "The Park," surrounded with a quickset hedge and pale, which extended almost to Ball's Pond. One of these houses is now called "Mildmay House," and is occupied as a boarding school. Sir Henry Mildmay^g, having married the daughter and heiress of Alderman Halliday, became the proprietor of this estate in right of his wife, and which, being settled on her, was not forfeited with his other estates at the Restoration, but continued in the family, and is at present the property of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart. On the ceiling of the principal room in this house are the arms and initials of James I.; and over the fire-place are the arms of Lord Compton, and medallions of Hector, Alexander, &c.

There was another old house standing till within these few years at the north-west corner of the Green, on the site of which now stand two good modern

^f *Nelson's Islington*, p. 186. 1811.

^g He was one of the Judges on the trial of Charles the First.

houses. This was a quadrangular building of wood and plaster. It had a square court in the centre, with communications to the various apartments all round by means of small doors opening from one room into another.

This house had been for many years divided into a number of small tenements. It was occupied by poor people, and was called "Bishop's Place." When this house was taken down, some parts of the old wainscot were found to be richly gilt, and ornamented with paintings, almost indeed obliterated from the effects of time. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood, that both these houses formerly belonged to King Henry the Eighth; that one of them was the scene of his illicit amours, and that the other was appropriated to his occasional residence. This neighbourhood was a favourite spot with many of the nobility of that day. Adjoining this house there formerly stood an ancient edifice with a porch and two wings, upon the site of which now stand two good houses. In the garden-wall behind these houses are three or four letters or figures in the old brick-work, not very legible at this day. These premises were the property of Mr. Thomas Rogers^b, who died in 1793. There were many other ancient houses standing at Newington Green, but which have been long since pulled down, and upon their sites modern houses have been erected, so that at this time little or nothing remains of antiquity.

The tradition of the King's resorting to this place receives no little sanction from the circumstance of a pleasant winding path, which, leading from the

^b Father of the Author of "The Pleasures of Memory."

south-east corner of the Green to Ball's Pond Turnpike, which has been, time out of mind, called "King Henry's Walk."

In January last, a man digging in the field behind Mildmay House, and adjoining this walk (part of which has been lately converted into a garden), at about two feet and a half from the surface, found a curious old Roman ring of the purest gold, and not much corroded or damaged; the scroll-work up the sides is of good workmanship, and has apparently been embellished with Roman enamel: the three remaining stones (one being lost) are inferior diamonds, unequal in size, and rudely set. Through a lens the whole had a very handsome appearance. The bunch of diamonds and its setting resembles a basket of fruit, supported by the scroll-work up the sides. From the size of the ring, it appears to have been worn by a lady, probably by one of the favorites of that capricious monarch. This ring is now in the valuable collection of Thomas Windus, esq. of Stoke Newington Road.

The inhabitants of Newington Green were, by the Act of the 29th of George the Third, exempted from the payment of any toll at any gate to be erected at or between the south-west end of the road leading from Paradise Row, near Newington, to Newington Green; but this privilege was taken away by the Act 55 of his late Majesty¹, which enacts "That every inhabitant

¹ Intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of his present Majesty, for repairing the roads from the Stones End, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to the Northern Road, in the parish of Enfield; and from the place where the watch-house, in Edmonton, formerly

of Newington Green (excepting of such part thereof as is within the said parish of St. Mary, Stoke Newington,) shall be liable to, and shall pay toll at the present turnpike-gate erected at or near Paradise Row, by St. Mary, Stoke Newington, or at any other turnpike-gate erected, or to be erected, on the said road, or either of them, any thing in the Act of Parliament of the 29th year of the reign of his late Majesty contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

NEWINGTON TOKENS.

Stoke Newington has been considered one of the places where tradesmens' tokens were issued during the 17th century. There were two tokens in the collection of the late Mr. Tutet, both in circulation at Stoke Newington; the one with the inscription, "Lawrence Short, Adam and Eve^k, Newington, L^S E."; and the other, "John Ball, at the Boarded House, neere Newington Green."

This John Ball kept a house of entertainment at Ball's Pond^l about the middle of the 17th century,

stood, to the market-place in Enfield; and from Newington Green to Bush Hill; and for the several other purposes therein mentioned: and to provide for more effectually repairing the said roads; and for lighting, watching, and watering, several parts thereof." 55 Geo. III. c. 59. (1815).

^k The Adam and Eve public-house is in the field between Islington Church and the City Road.

^l Ball's Pond is a little hamlet in the parish of Islington, near Newington Green.

having for its sign the Salutation, as displayed on the token, a place formerly famous for the exercise of bull-baiting and other brutal sports, and which was much resorted to by the lower orders of people, from all parts of the metropolis. There was, near this spot, a large pond, at that time frequented by duck-hunters, &c. and by them coupled with the name of their host^m. The pond remained here until within these few years, when it was filled up, and now forms part of a nursery-ground.

The following is a fac-simile of the latter token.



DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are ordinaries of the parish, to whom belongs all manner of ecclesiastical jurisdiction therein, it being one of the peculiars^a, and is exempt from the jurisdiction, as well of the Archdeacon as of the Bishop, save only when he visits "*tam in capite, quam in membris*."

^m *Nelson's Islington*, p. 191.

^a The Peculiars of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Prebendaries, &c. are places in which, by ancient composition, the bishops have transferred their habitual jurisdiction, as ordinaries, to those societies.

"The parish being within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, all their tenants therein, and all other persons therein resiant, are by several charters under the Great Seal for ever fully and wholly discharged and quit of all tolls, pontage, passage, stallage, carriage, piccage, and terrage, and all other customs, in all markets, fairs, and other places, as well by land as by water, throughout the whole realm."

It is probable, that about the year 940, king Athelstan^o gave the lordship or manor of Stoke Newington (with many others) to the church of Saint Paul, and which is known to have had several immunities from the Crown, but there is no positive evidence of the fact^p.

THE HIGH ROAD.

The high road from London to this place is lighted and watched during the winter season, and watered in the summer, under the provisions of the Stamford Hill and Green Lanes Turnpike Act^q, and by which the Trustees have power to light the road with gas, if they think fit; and there is a very salutary clause in this Act, to the following effect:—"That if any person shall ride upon the foot, or raised path, made for the convenience of foot-passengers along the sides of the said roads, or either of them, or shall wilfully

* See copy of the certificate of this exemption, Appendix, No. L.

^p Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. XIV. p. 69.

^q 55 Geo. III. c. 59. (1815). See note i, p. 14.

drive, suffer, or cause any horse, or other cattle or beast, or any cart, or other carriage, to be, or shall wheel or draw any barrow, truck, or sledge, or any such vehicle, for the conveyance of any goods or other things, on such foot or raised path, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s. to be recovered on the oath of one credible witness, or the confession of the party offending, before any justice of the peace for the said county; and in case of non-payment of such penalty at such time as such justice shall order, it shall and may be lawful to and for such justice to commit the offender to the house of correction for any time not exceeding the space of fourteen days."

Of late years, foot-passengers have been greatly annoyed by barrows and trucks, wheeled on the paths, but more particularly by the covered barrows with dogs, commonly called dog-carts, chiefly belonging to bakers. It is now in the power of any one who considers himself annoyed by this practice to remedy it in a very summary way, and with little trouble.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR WATCHING AND WATERING THIS PARISH.

About the year 1774, the parish of Stoke Newington, from its situation, was considered to be exposed to frequent robberies, and other outrages. Application was made to Parliament for an act to establish a proper watch, and to water the parish in the summer season. An act was obtained, in the 14th year of

his late Majesty's reign^r, by which 29 Trustees were appointed, with power for any three or more to act. If any of the Trustees should remove out of the parish, and cease to be inhabitants, the appointment to be void.

The qualification required by the Act is, that every Trustee must be, "in his own right, or in the right of his wife, in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the clear yearly value of £40. above reprises, or possessed of a personal estate to the amount of £800;" and, unless thus qualified, any one acting as Trustee, is liable to the penalty of £50.

As often as the Trustees are reduced to 12, any three or more of the existing Trustees are, from time to time, to fill up the Trust.

The Trustees meet on the 1st of August every year (or within ten days after) to make a rate or assessment, by way of a pound-rate, "not exceeding one shilling in the pound upon the several inhabitants or occupiers of all houses, shops, warehouses, coach-houses, stables, or other buildings, yards and gardens (not being gardeners or nursery-grounds), of the yearly rent of £10. or upwards, according to the annual improved rent or value thereof; which rate is

^r Intituled, "An Act for empowering the Trustees for repairing the Road from the Stones End, in St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to the furthestmost part of the Northern road, in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex; to cause part of the said Road to be lighted, watched, and watered; and for lighting, watching, and watering the parish of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, in the said county."

to be paid yearly, in one payment, on the 29th day of September, or within ten days after."

The inhabitants or occupiers of houses, &c. by the side of the high road, or within 200 yards, liable to the rates for lighting, watching, and watering the said high road, are not liable to any greater rate for lighting, watching, and watering, the said parish, than so much as the rate for lighting, &c. the said high road shall be less than the rate paid by the other inhabitants for lighting, &c. the same: and such persons who occupy houses in the parish, which, from the situation, receive little or no advantage from the lighting and watering, the trustees, on application, may discharge them from any payment, or charge only as they shall judge equitable and just for the benefit received.

The Collector, who must be a substantial inhabitant housekeeper, is appointed annually by the Trustees.

This Act, as far as it regards the lighting, watching, and watering this parish, is perpetual.

The lamps were placed at 25 yards distance upon the road, and at 30 in the Church Street. The length of Church-street, from the uppermost house in Paradise Row, is 1300 yards. The amount of the tax for the past year, Michaelmas 1774, to Lady Day 1775, at 1s. 6d. upon the rack-rent, was £227. (There were then in the parish eight watchmen, at 7s. 7d. per week each.)—Michaelmas, 1778, to Lady Day, 1779, at 1s. £164. 6s. 6d. (This did not include the Palatine Houses, nor Newington Green.)—Michaelmas, 1782, to Lady Day, 1783, assessed on £10. per ann. and upwards, £160. 3s.—Michaelmas, 1783, to Lady Day, 1784, £171. 10. The first bill for lighting,

delivered by Thomas Price, at Lady Day, 1775, amounted to £48. 2s. 6d. By Collinson's bill from Michaelmas, 1777, to Lady Day, 1778, the expences amounted to £47. 2s.—The Act providing for watchmen only during the winter half year, a voluntary subscription was opened to provide a summer watch, to commence after all the money collected under the Act was expended.

The parish is thus rendered safe by night during the winter season, and agreeable and commodious by day during the summer, not only to the inhabitants, but to travellers in general.

The inhabitants of Stoke Newington, by a clause in the Act of Parliament^a of the 55th year of his late Majesty's reign, are exempt from the payment of toll at Paradise Row Turnpike Gate.

“That no tolls shall be demanded or taken at any turnpike to be continued or erected by virtue of this Act, at or between the south-west end of the road leading from Paradise Row by St. Mary, Stoke Newington, to Newington Green aforesaid, for the passage of any horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, or of any coach, berlin, landau, landaulet, chariot, chaise, or other carriage of pleasure, belonging to any inhabitant of the said parish of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, or hired by them for any time not less than a whole day, and used to and for his, her, or their own use only.”

THE LAND-TAX.

The parish is rated to the Land Tax at £482. 1s. 6d. which is at the rate of 1s. 10d. in the pound; but

^a See Note ¹, p. 14, for title of the Act.

£126. 0s. 11d. having been redeemed under the provisions in the Act of Redemption, and being deducted, leaves only the sum of £356. 0s. 7d. now actually raised and paid.

THE WINDOW AND HOUSE-TAX.

In 1783, the Window Tax produced £347. 7s. 6d. and the House Tax £173. 12s. 6d. The Window Tax for the year ending 5th April 1819, produced £2,304. 13s. 10½: and the House Tax, £1,269. 6s. 8½.

LOCAL CONTENTS OF THE PARISH.

Stoke Newington contains one church and two dissenting meeting-houses (the one in Church-street, and the other on the North side of Newington Green); and in the year 1782 there were about 195 houses; at which time there was only one family of Jews, five or six of Quakers, and one Roman Catholic family, and about 40 other Dissenters. At the present time there are about 300 houses, seven or eight families of Jews, seven or eight of Quakers, and many other Dissenters. Newington sends six men to the Eastern division of the Middlesex Militia^t.

In the year 1781, the parish came to a resolution to provide substitutes for such as might be chosen by lot to serve in the Militia, upon payment of 5s. a man. Between Easter 1782, and 1st Feb. 1783, 72 persons took the benefit of this resolution. This will in some measure convey an idea of the number of fighting men the parish is able to raise at this time,

^t Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. IX. p. 1.

taking into consideration the increase of population since that period. In 1785, it appeared that there were 97 persons, including "gentlemen (of whom some were householders and others inmates), householders, lodgers, and servants," liable to serve in the Militia. In 1787, by the return to the collector of taxes, there was not one householder a bachelor.

REMARKABLE SIGNS.

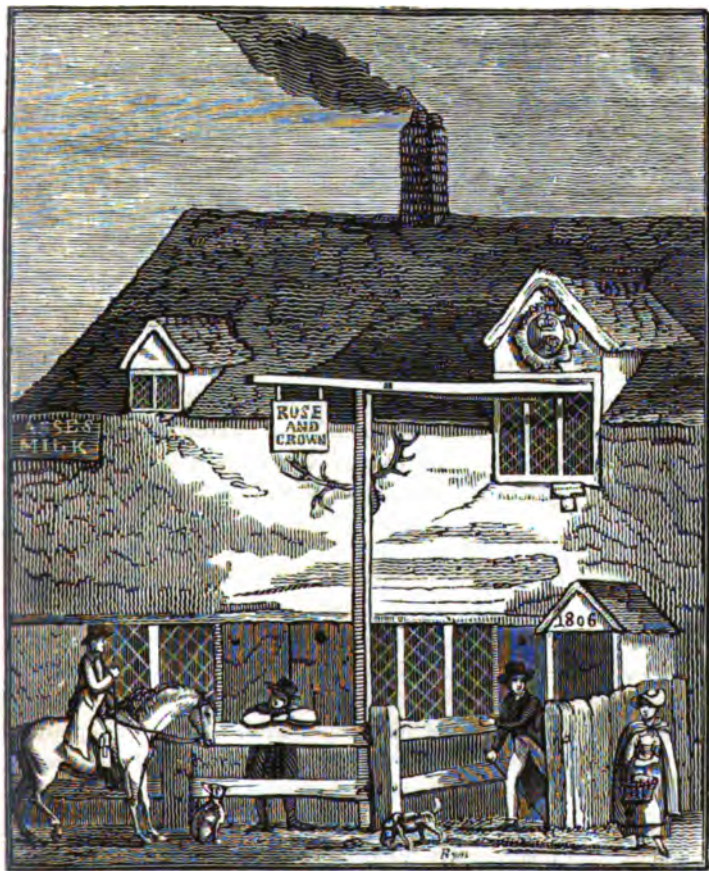
The parish of Stoke Newington has been remarkable for three public-houses, having singular signs, namely, the Falcon, the Rose and Crown, and the Three Crowns:—The Falcon, as emblematical of the favourite diversion of Falconry* among the nobility and gentry, in the reign of Henry the Second: the

*The origin of hawking is not well known. Julius Firmicus, who lived about the middle of the 8th century, is the first Latin author that speaks of falconers, and the art of teaching one species of bird to fly after and catch others. *Peacham's Compleat Gentleman*, p. 183, states, that hawking was first invented and practised by Frederic Barbarossa, when he besieged Rome. It appears to be very certain that the amusement was discovered abroad, where it became fashionable some time before it was known in this country. The period of its introduction cannot be clearly determined; but, about the middle of the 8th century, Winifred, or Boniface, archbishop of Mons, who was himself a native of England, presented to Ethelbert, King of Kent, one hawk and two falcons; and a king of the Mercians requested the same Winifred to send to him two falcons that had been trained to kill cranes. In the succeeding century, the sport was very highly esteemed by the Anglo-Saxon nobility. The practice of hawking declined from the moment the musket was brought to perfection, and its fall was very rapid. At

Rose and Crown, as emblematical of the junction of the houses of York and Lancaster; and the Three Crowns, of the Union of the Three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The Rose and Crown was the last to be divested of its ancient appearance, which it retained until the year 1815, when it was pulled down, and a new house erected on its site, which was enlarged and brought forward in a line with the adjoining houses; previous to which, the old house stood back some feet from the foot path. On the wall of one of the lower rooms of this house, there is a rude painting of it as it formerly was; but, upon enquiry, I find it was painted after the house had undergone the alteration, done principally from recollection, and by no means correct. The wood-cut opposite is a faithful representation of the house as it stood in the year 1806, and is taken from a drawing made in that year by an Artist, who took great pleasure in collecting drawings of old buildings, and by whom I have been favoured with this.

the commencement of the seventeenth century it was at the zenith of its glory, and at the close of the same century it was rarely practised; and, a few years afterwards, hardly known.—*Strutt's Pastimes*, Book I.



THE ROSE AND CROWN, STOKE NEWINGTON.

The Manor.

The manor of Neutone (now called Stoke Newington) is co-extensive with the parish^{*}, which, together with the patronage of the Rectory, are the property of the Prebendary of Newington, which is one of the prebends of St. Paul's[†] Cathedral, in the gift of the

^{*} The country parishes in England (in the modern sense of the word parish) seem originally to have been of the same extent and limits as the several manors; nor could it be well otherwise, because when it became settled, during the ninth and tenth centuries, that tithe was generally due to the Church, every lord of an independent manor would of course appoint a Clergyman of his own choosing, or make a donation of his tithes to some religious community. Hence the parochial division of England appears to have been nearly the same as established in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, which was compiled in the reign of Edw. I. A. D. 1288–1292.

[†] The ancient Cathedral Church of St. Paul^{*}, London, is said

^{*} Saint Paul was descended of the tribe of Benjamin, born in the city of Tarsus, the metropolis of Cilicia, a city rich and populous, an academy, and Roman municipium. He came up to Jerusalem, and there became a disciple of Gamaliel, a famous Pharisee. He was converted to the faith of Christ in that miraculous manner which is set down in the Acts of the Apostles. He afterwards changed his name of Saul into that of Paul, after he had openly converted and baptised the Proconsul Sergius Paulus. He was beheaded at Rome by order of Nero, for his religion, towards the 64th year of the common computation, at the Aquæ Salvæ, three miles from Rome, where his head was struck off with a sword, from which instrument of his execution the custom of painting him with a sword in his hand arose. He was buried in the Via Ostiensis, about two miles from Rome, over whose grave Constantine the Great, about the year 318, at the instance of Pope Sylvester, built a stately Church. *Du Pin, Hist. Eccl. Writers*, vol. I. p. 44. *Cave's Life of Paul*, p. 109. *Newcourt Report*. vol. I.

Bishop of London from the reign of King Edward the Confessor, and perhaps from that of his predecessor King Athelstan, about the year 940, for which reason the parish has sometimes been called "Newington Canonicorum."

In the record of Domesday*, the manor is thus mentioned :

"In Neutone hñt canonici S. Pauli 11. hñd. Ad 11. cār 7 diñ est ibi t̃ra 7 mº sunt. Ibi 1111 uiffi 7 xxxvii. coř. de x. acř. H. t̃ra uař. xl. 1 soř. qđo rečep similiř. T. R. E. xl. sol. Hæc jacuit 7 jacet in dño S. Pauli."

By which it appears the Canons of St. Paul's held two hides, being two plough-lands and an half, all in culture. There were four villains, and thirty-seven cottars on 10 acres. The manor was valued at 41s.

to have been first built and founded on the scite of the Temple of Diana, by Ethelbert King of Kent, about the year 610, and dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle, and endowed with ample revenues. Mellitus an Abbot of Rome, was the first Bishop of London : His diocese consisted of the entire kingdom of the East Saxons, containing 30 parishes besides hamlets. This Cathedral Church often suffered by fire. The first time was in the year 961 ; the next in 1087 or 8, when the city of London was consumed by fire. It was again damaged by fire in 1131 ; and on Candlemas Eve 1444, a fire happened in the wood-work of the steeple, occasioned by lightning, which did so much damage that it was not sufficiently repaired until the year 1462. In June 1561, the spire was struck with lightning, and was consumed, together with a great part of the roof. And in 1666, it was wholly consumed in that dreadful conflagration, called "*The Great Fire of London.*" The foundation of the present Cathedral was laid in the year 1675. *Newcourt's Repert.* vol. I. pp. 2, 3, 4, 6.

* Domesday, fo. 128 a. col. 1, omitted in Dugdale's Extracts from Domesday, at the end of his Hist. of St. Paul's.

which means he came into possession of the lease of this manor^o, and was buried here 15 Aug. 1644, leaving issue five sons and eight daughters. Of the sons, the eldest was John, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother Alexander Popham^p, of Littlecote in Wilts, who, during the civil war, rose to the rank of Colonel in the Parliament Army, and was returned member for Minehead, Bath, and Somersetshire, successively.

When the prebendal estate here was sequestered and sold in 1649^q, Col. Popham purchased it of the sequestrators^r for the sum of £1925. 4s. 6½d. the yearly value then being £474. 15s. 0½d. over and above

^o In the Harleian Collection of Charters, at the British Museum, marked 79 G 16, there is an Indenture of an assignment between Myles Sandes and Edmond Downynge, Francis Popham (son of John Popham) and Anne his wife, of lands in Stoke Newton, or Newnton, alias Newington, belonging to the Prebend of Stoke Newton in St. Paul's, 33 Eliz. 1591. cum 2. Sig.

Harleian Charters, 111c. 44. Stoke Newton, alias Stoke Newenton, Regnatus Angier, sursum reddidit messuagium, &c. ad opus Nicholai Gerrard, 19 Car. I. (1643.)

^p Colonel Alexander Popham was a man of considerable note during the Civil war, and sat in most of the Parliaments during that period. He was a Commissioner for Martial Law in 1644; one of the Council of State in 1650; a Member of Cromwell's House of Lords; in the Council of State again in 1659 and 1660; and in the former year one of the Army Committee. At the restoration he not only made his peace, but was much caressed by King Charles II. who visited him at his seat in Wiltshire during one of his progresses. Colonel Popham died in 1669, and was buried at Chilton Foliot in Wilts. *Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells*, vol. I. p. 408-410.

^q For copy of this and an additional Survey, see Appendix No. III.

^r For an extract from the Parliamentary Surveys of Church Lands (commonly called Oliver's Survey), vide Appendix No. V.

the reserved rent, which was £19^s; and thus he became lord of the manor in fee, and continued so until the Restoration^t, when the Church recovered its rights, and he returned to his former state of lessee.

Penny's lease, which was granted before the restraining act of Elizabeth, being nearly expired, Colonel Alexander Popham obtained a new lease in 1661, from Dr. Turner the prebendary, for three lives^u, and died in 1669; and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Francis Popham, K. B. who died in 1674. In consequence of which a new lease was obtained from Dr. Stillingfleet for the lives of Alexander, only son and successor of Sir Francis (and grandson of the before-named Colonel Alexander Popham), and of two other persons. Alexander Popham married Anne only daughter of Ralph duke of Montague^x, after which he obtained a lease of the manor for the lives

^u Parliamentary Surveys, and Particular of Sale in St. Paul's Cathedral.

^t Colonel Popham, at the Restoration, undertook to have a perpetual revenue of about two millions settled on the King, but which was opposed by Lord Chancellor Hyde. *Rapin*.

^u The lives were those of his three sons, viz. Francis (afterwards Sir Francis, K. B.) Alexander and George. Francis died in 1674, on whose death the life of his only son Alexander (then a minor) was put in; and at the death of George, the life of Anne the wife of the last-named Alexander was put in.

^x The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Elizabeth, who married 1st, Edward Richard Lord Viscount Hinchinbrook, only son to Edward third Earl of Sandwich; and 2dly, to Francis Seymour, Esq. brother to Edward late Duke of Somerset, and had issue by both of them; between whom the representation of the above families of Dudley and Popham is now divided.

trix and co-partner in the manor, with Anne their only daughter^s. He left besides many other legacies, the payment of which is recorded, with other curious particulars relating to the expences of his funeral, in an ancient roll, preserved in the collection of the Earl of Leicester^h. About the year 1582, Mrs. Dud-

Tower Hill, Aug. 17, 1510. He was the only son of Sir John Dudley, who was the second son of John the eighth Lord Dudley, brother of the above-named Edmund ninth Lord Dudley, and of William Bishop of Durham. He married secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, and his eldest son was John Sutton alias Dudley, who was restored in blood, and made Lord Dudley, Viscount Lisle, a Knight of the Garter, Lord High Admiral of England, Earl of Warwick, and at length Duke of Northumberland, but was also beheaded on Tower Hill, Aug. 22, 1553. He married Jane sole daughter and heiress of the right Hon. Sir Edward Guildeford, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, by whom he had issue (inter alios) Ambrose, created Earl of Warwick, Robert created Earl of Leicester, Lord Guildeford Dudley, married Lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Duke of Suffolk, proclaimed Queen of England on the death of Edw. VI. (who were both beheaded on Tower Hill, Feb. 12, 1554-5, as was the Duke her father, on the 23d of the same month) and Mary who became sole heiress of the family, and was married to Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, Lord Deputy of Ireland, &c. by whom she was the mother of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, Robert, created Earl of Leicester, and Sir Thomas Sidney. *Bib. Topog.* No. IX. p. 21. See various particulars respecting this family, in Description of Our Lady's Chapel, in St. Mary's Church Warwick, and much more in Kippis's Biog. Brit. p. 417.

^s Mr. Dudley left all his estates undisposed of to his wife for life, and afterwards he bequeathed all his goods and chattels (among which was this manor, it being leasehold) to be divided equally between his wife and daughter Anne, and appointed them executrices. Anne Dudley was born Feb. 12, 1574-5.

^h Appendix, No. 2.

ley married Thomas Sutton, Esq. of Castle Campes in the county of Cambridge, the founder of the Charter House¹, the son of Edward Sutton, and grandson of Thomas Sutton, servant to Edward the IVth, by Jane Stapleton the daughter of Robert Stapleton, Esq. of the family of the Stapletons in Yorkshire. He was born at Knaith in Lincolnshire, in 1531, and educated under Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, after which he entered at Magdalene and Jesus Colleges, Cambridge, and after he had finished his academical studies, was placed as student in Lincoln's Inn. Soon after he travelled through Spain, France,

¹ The words Charter House are a corruption of Chartreuse, which took its name from a celebrated monastery of Carthusians, so called from the name of a steep rocky place, in a frightful desert, five leagues from Grenoble in France, where St. Bruno retired from the world, and first instituted the Order of Carthusians, about the year 1084. The name has since passed to all houses of Carthusians; and that near Grenoble is now distinguished by the name of the Great Chartreuse. The Chartreuse or Charter House of London was, before the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. a priory belonging to the Order of Carthusians; after its suppression the house, with all its revenues, in 1538, was conferred upon Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the House of Commons, and from him descended to Thomas Earl of Suffolk, who in 1611 sold it to Thomas Sutton, by the name of Howard House, commonly called Charterhouse, consisting of divers courts, a wilderness, orchards, walks, gardens, &c. for £.13,000. The Hospital was established the same year by Letters patent, and confirmed by Parliament in 1628. The annual revenue is at this time about £12,000 per ann. *Rees's New Encyclopædia*. After Mr. Sutton's death, an attempt was made by Simon Baxter, an only son of his sister and his heir at law, to set aside the incorporation and foundation of this Hospital; when, after long arguments in the Exchequer Chamber, it was determined in favour of the Governors of the Hospital; after which they procured an Act of Parliament (3d Chas. I.) to confirm the settlement of it. *Hearne's Domus Carthusiana*, pp. 88, 94, 156.

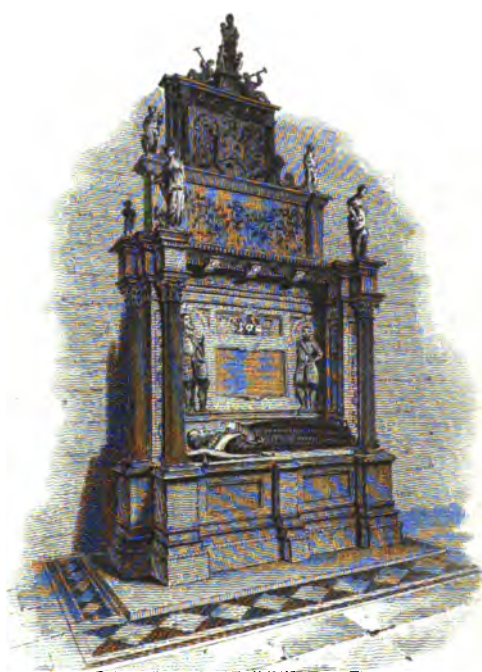
Italy, and the Low Countries, from whence he returned accomplished with experience and observation. After which he became Steward to the Earl of Warwick, then Secretary to the Earl of Essex, and to both he approved himself so able and faithful, that they declared him fit for more public employments, so that he was soon taken notice of by Queen Elizabeth, and was made Master of the Ordnance at Berwick, which office he enjoyed 14 years; he was afterwards Paymaster of the Northern Army, and one of the Commissioners for the sequestration of the lands of the Northern Rebels. Some years after he became victualler of the Navy and some garrisons in the Low Countries; and lastly a Commissioner for prizes under the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England, who gave him letters of mart against the Spaniards, from whom he took a ship richly laden, worth £20,000.

Having thus laid the foundation of a good estate, upon some misunderstanding between him and the Northern nobility, he returned to London to enjoy and improve it, where his riches were increased, and he became a Freeman, Citizen, and Girdler of London. By his marriage he became possessed of a moiety of the manor, and made Stoke Newington his residence, and it continued in his possession until the death of his wife^k, in 1602; after her death, he retired to Hackney, where he lived until his decease^l, which

^k This lady died at Balham in Cambridgeshire, without issue by him, and was buried with great funeral pomp at Stoke Newington, 17 June, 1602.

^l Mr. Sutton bequeathed £.10 to the poor of Stoke Newington, and £.26. 13s. 4d. towards mending the highway, between Ilington and Newington.





happened Dec. 12, 1611, but he had no issue by her.

After his death, his remains were removed to the house of John Law (a Proctor, one of his executors,) in Paternoster Row, and from thence to his grave, with all the pomp and solemnity which might become the funeral of so great a man. Six thousand people attended his corpse through the city, till they arrived at Christ Church, where his body lay till his foundation of Charter House, which was about three years afterwards, whence he was removed on Dec. 12, 1614, to the Charter House; upon which day is duly kept an Anniversary commemoration; and a sermon is appointed, with a gratuity to the preacher. He was buried on the North side of the Chapel, under a noble monument, with this inscription in golden letters:

“ Sacred to the Glory of God.

“ In grateful memory of Thomas Sutton, Esq. late of Castle Camps, in the county of Cambridge, at whose only cost and charges this Hospital was founded and endowed, with large possessions, for the relief of poor men and children. He was born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln, of worthy and honoured parentage. He lived to the age of 79 years, and deceased Dec. 12, 1611.”

In the year 1590, Anne Dudley married Francis Popham, Esq.^a afterwards Sir Francis Popham, by

^a Hearne's *Domus Carthusiana* (1677):

^a He was son and heir of Sir John Popham, Knt. Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, who resided at Newington. *Harl. MS.* No. 1551.

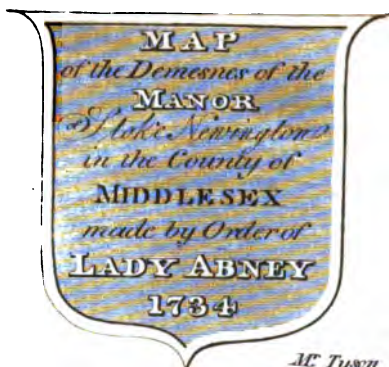
Sir Francis Popham sat in the last Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, and in all those of King James and Charles I. He was a zealous opposer of King Charles, to whom he became so obnoxious that he was among those excepted out of the general pardon offered by that prince. Arms: Argent, on a chief Gules 2 Buck's Heads caboshed Or.

of himself, his lady, and his uncle Alexander Popham, Esq.; and after it had been in the possession of his ancestors and himself above 128 years, he sold the lease to Thomas Gunston, Esq.⁷, in 1699, who the next year obtained a new lease (the old one being cancelled) for three lives⁸. Mr. Gunston dying the same year unmarried, the manor, as part of the residue of his estate, came to his sister Mary, then the second wife of the right honourable Sir Thomas

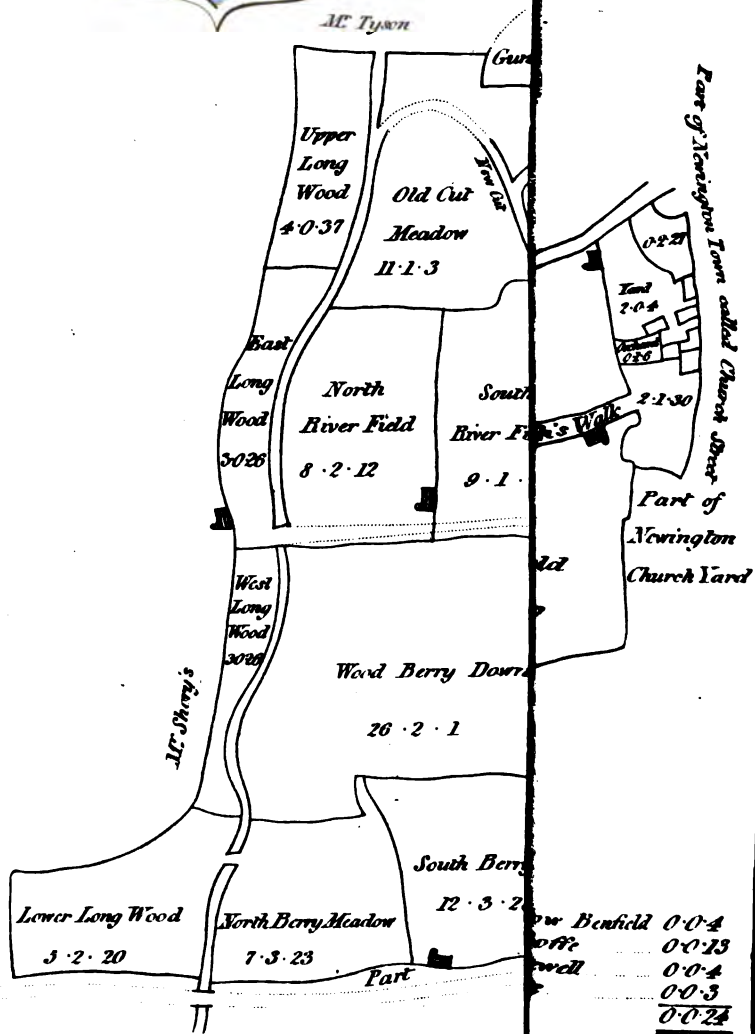
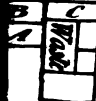
⁷ Mr. Gunston was the only surviving son of John Gunston an eminent wholesale linen-draper in London, who began to make purchases in Stoke Newington in 1684; between that date and 1699 he had purchased considerable property in the parish, intending to make Newington his residence. The following year he began to build a handsome house within the manor, but died just before it was finished, on the 11th Nov. 1700. Mr. Gunston bore Or, on a bend Sable three stars and six points Argent.

This house has been erroneously considered the manor-house. It has been only the residence of the proprietors of the manor since the death of Mr. Gunston, viz. Lady Abney, her daughters, and Mr. Eade. It is now the property and residence of James William Freshfield, Esq.

⁸ For the lives of himself aged 32, his sister Mary (afterwards Lady Abney), aged 24, and John Gunston, merchant, aged 40: upon Mr. Gunston's death in 1700, the life of Edward Abney, Esq. aged 20 (son of sir Thomas Abney by a former wife), was put in: on his death, in 1716, Sarah Abney aged 13 (daughter of Sir Thomas by Mary Gunston); on John Gunston's death, about 1729, Mary Abney next sister of Sarah; on the death of Sarah, in 1732, Thomas Ashurst, citizen of London; on the death of Mary (Abney) wife of Joscelyn Pickard, Esq. in 1738, Elizabeth Abney's life was put in; on the death of Lady Abney, in 1750, Thomas Abney, Esq.; on the death of Mr. Ashhurst, in 1765, Mr. Streathfield.



and whereon
the
Farnes.
of Newington Town
being to Tottenham



New Benfield	0.0.4
off?	0.0.13
well	0.0.4
	0.0.3
	<u>0.0.24</u>

Abney^a, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, upon whose death in 1721-2, the full possession of the manor devolved to his widow, who about the year 1733 came to reside in the house at Stoke Newington, built by her brother, with her family, of which the celebrated Dr. Watts was a member, during 35 years.

In the year 1734 Lady Abney caused a survey of the demesnes of the manor to be taken, and a map made.

Lady Abney died at Stoke Newington January 12, 1749-50, having had issue one son, who died a minor, and three daughters, viz. Sarah (who died unmarried in March 1732), Mary^b (married to Jocelyn

^a Sir Thomas Abney was younger son of James Abney, of Willealey, in the county of Derby, Esq. (son and heir of George Abney of the same place, Esq.) born January 1639-40. He was elected sheriff of London and Middlesex 1693, and the year following Alderman, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1700 he was elected Lord Mayor, and in 1701 M. P. for London. He was also a Director of the Bank of England from its first institution in 1694, and president of St. Thomas's Hospital. He died the senior alderman of the city of London in 1721-2, aged 82, and was buried in St. Peter's, Cornhill. He bore Ermine, on a cross Sable five bezants, with an escutcheon of pretence of Gunston.

Sir Edward Abney, Knight, M. P. for Leicester in the time of William and Mary, and William III. was eldest son of James Abney, Esq. brother to the alderman, and father of the judge; whose only son Thomas died at Willealey Hall, aged 65, Aug. 15, 1791, leaving Parnel, married 2d June, 1788, to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hastings, of the 34th regiment of foot, natural son to the last Earl of Huntingdon, since created a Baronet.

^b Sarah and Mary were buried with their father at St. Peter's Church, Cornhill; Sarah died 9th March 1731-2, Mrs. Pickard died 12th Feb. 1737-8.

Pickard, of Bloxworth in the county of Dorset, Esq.) who died without issue, and Elizabeth, who thus becoming the only surviving daughter and heiress, was possessed of this manor; the lease of which she renewed, and died unmarried in 1782^c.

The estate^d consisted of a spacious copyhold mansion^e, with suitable offices, pleasure grounds, lawns, bowling-green, gardens, orchards, islands, and meadows, situate in Church Street, Stoke Newington, the residence of the late Mrs. Abney, containing numerous apartments and domestic accommodations, farm-yard, and buildings. The bowling-green, pleasure-grounds, and gardens contain about five acres, laid out in good style, with an island, and part of the canal which runs on a straight line from the edge of the bank looking from the island; and for the use of the canal the occupier of the adjoining premises pays one shilling and four pence per ann. There is a rich paddock inclosed with park paling, an orchard, and three meadows bounded by a brook; also a small orchard on the opposite side of the road in front of the house.

The interior of the above-described premises contains 21 acres 3 roods 30 poles, and the supposed annual value £140. besides a field at the extremity of Mr. Vernon's farm, containing about three acres, included in his lease, which would expire at Michaelmas 1787.

* She was buried with her mother in the chancel of Stoke Newington, and was 78 years of age.

^d From the printed particulars of sale, 1783.

^e Gunston's house.

The leasehold, held of the Prebend of Newington, consisted of the manor or lordship of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, in the county of Middlesex, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, being appertenant to the prebend of Stoke Newington; together with all and singular houses, messuages, buildings, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, copses, groves, hedges, ways, ponds, streams, profits, commodities, and appurtenances to the said manor; and all manner of rents, services, revenues, waifs, strays, forfeitures, leets, courts, perquisites of courts, goods of felons, fugitives, liberties, immunities, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and all other hereditaments, rights and members thereto belonging.

The manor is co-extensive with the parish.

The copyhold tenants were 64 in number, who paid annual quit rents of about £4. 6s. 2d.

The yearly value of the estates in the manor subject to fines at the will of the lord, on death or alienation, was upwards of £4,000.

The amount of quit-rents about £4. 6s. 2d. yearly; supposed yearly value £4. 6s. 2d.

The fines and profits of the manor had amounted, on an average for the last seven years, to £174. 6s.; was supposed yearly value £174. 6s.

The demesne lands of the manor were:—

A compact farm, tithe-free, containing 129 acres of meadow-land, with a dwelling-house and offices, then in the possession of Mr. Vernon, on lease, for an unexpired term of 4 years, from Michaelmas, 1783,

at the low net yearly rent of £229; supposed yearly value, £290. 10s.

A farm adjoining the above, containing 177 acres, with a dwelling-house, cow-houses for 60 cows, stables for 12 horses, and other buildings, then in the possession of Mr. Porter, on lease for an unexpired term of three years from Michaelmas 1783, at the low yearly rent of £299; supposed yearly value, £398. 5s.

A net ground-rent of £45. per ann. for an unexpired term of 11 years, from Lady Day, 1783, when the whole premises would come into possession, which was then let at £490. per ann. or thereabouts, and comprised 17 dwelling-houses, forming Church Row, £45. per ann.; supposed yearly value, £490.

A net ground-rent of 5s. per ann. issuing out of the meeting-house, a dwelling-house, and other premises, situate in Church-lane, on lease to the Rev. Meredith Townsend and others, for a term of 90 years, from Christmas 1755, of the yearly value of 5s.

A net ground-rent of £2. per ann. issuing out of a newly erected dwelling-house and garden, on lease to Mr. Joseph Parker, for 99 years, from Michaelmas 1781, at per ann. £2.

A brick dwelling-house and garden, then let to Mr. Wright, tenant at will, at the yearly rent of £9. 9s.

A brick dwelling-house and garden adjoining, then let to Mrs. Arbuthnot, tenant at will, at the yearly rent of £21.

Two dwelling-houses, one of which was a grocer's shop, the other a butcher's, with sundry buildings

behind them, in the possession of Mr. Freeman, on lease, which would expire at Midsummer 1783, at the yearly rent of £9.; supposed yearly value, £25.

A cottage and garden, on lease to Mr. George Gray, for an unexpired term of three years, from 17th May 1783, at the yearly rent of 1s.; supposed yearly value, £2. 2s.

A cottage and garden, on lease to Mr. Edward King for 47 years, from Lady Day 1750 (if Mrs. Elizabeth Conway, then aged about 60 years, should so long live), at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d.; supposed yearly value, £5. 5s.

A cottage and garden, on lease for 40 years from Michaelmas, 1780, at the yearly rent of 1s.; supposed yearly value, £2.

A small piece of ground, on lease to Mr. Henry Hall for 18 years and three quarters, from Lady Day 1775, at the yearly rent of 6d.

The supposed yearly value of the copyhold part, £140.

Total of present annual value, £933. 15s. 4d.

Total of supposed annual value, £1,564. 8s. 8d.

Eight pews in the chapel adjoining the desk and pulpit, with a private door from the church-yard.

Besides the above premises, there were two dwelling-houses by the side of the road, supposed to be escheats to the manor, and sundry buildings behind, estimated at £20. per annum.

The manor and demesne lands, houses, &c. were held by lease, dated the 6th of February, 1766, from the prebend of Stoke Newington, on three lives, one

of which had dropped, the other two were then living, and of the ages of 58 and 56, both gentlemen^f, renewable according to the custom of estates held under the prebend, subject to a reserved yearly rent of £28. payable quarterly at the great West door of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; and, upon default, subject to a penalty of £6. 13s. 4d.

The whole of the lands are tithe-free, except a modus of only 6s. 8d. per annum.

The above estate is exempted from all tolls^g, and supplied with water from the New River, without any charge to the tenants.

Mrs. Abney, by her will, directed the above lease and estate to be sold; and after the payment of certain legacies, the residue was to be distributed "*to poor dissenting ministers, to poor dissenting ministers' widows, and other objects of charity.*" The manor and estate was put up to sale by auction by Mess. Skinner and Co. on the 26th of May, 1783, on the premises: and the late Jonathan Eade, esq. was declared the highest bidder, and the purchaser of it, at the sum of £13,000^h.

As the time for renewing the lease was drawing near, the executors entered into an agreement with Mr. Eade, to indemnify him in any sum exceeding £1,500. which should be demanded by the prebendary as a fine on such renewal.

^f The lives of herself, Thomas Abney, of Willealey, esq. and Thomas Streathfield, of Stoke Newington, esq.

^g See Appendix, No. 1.

^h Besides Mr. Eade's purchase-money of 13,000l. the furniture and other effects produced 583l.; making altogether 13,583l.

The fine paid by Mrs. Elizabeth Abney was £945.

The Glebe "from the first always hath been holden of the prebend or manor," but there having been an ancient agreement not to demand payment of the rector at his induction, there was a clause in the lease to prevent the lessee from "taking, resuming, or seizing into his hands all or any part thereof for any cause or manner of forfeiture whatsoever¹."

The Rector receives a payment^k of 1s. 6d. per acre for the copyhold lands, which were estimated in 1650 at 218 acres (but which on a late survey are found to contain about 290 acres) in lieu of tithes, and small payments for houses and gardens.

Soon after Mr. Eade purchased the lease of the manor, he obtained a new lease (on the surrender of that which was granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, dated 13th Aug. 1783, for the lives of himself, aged 38, and his two sons, Jonathan Bowles Eade, aged 12 years, and William Eade, aged 9 years, and for which he paid as a fine about £2,700. The demesne lands are about 325 acres, which with the manerial profits in 1783 produced the annual income of £826. 4s.^l The lord of this manor holds a court leet and court baron.

Mr. Eade^m died in 1811, and by will bequeathed the manor and demesne to his sons William and Jo-

¹ *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* No. XIV. p. 67.

^k *Ibid.* called a modus of 1s. 6d. per acre; but, on inquiry, I find there is no modus, at least it is not acknowledged to be so by the rector.

^l *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* No. XIV. p. 68.

^m Mr. Eade married Margaret, the only daughter of John Bowles

seph, and their heirs, together with the rights, members, and appurtenances (except his own dwelling house, the out-houses, garden, and lands occupied therewith, which are no part of the manerial property, and also all such other copyhold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, situate within and holden of the said manor, as had been surrendered unto, and were holden by any person or persons in trust for him, and except the copyhold cottage or lodge thereby devised to his son William Eade) charged with certain annuities.

In 1812, the rev. Thomas Briggs, M. A. the then prebendary, granted them a new lease for their lives, and the life of John Nelson Bond, Esq. and for the life of the longer liver of them, on their surrendering the lease of 1783, to the subsisting interests under the will of the late Jonathan Eade, and the annuities under his will were alien on the interests acquired under this lease.

In 1814, an act of Parliament^a was obtained to enable Mr. Briggs (as prebendary), to grant a new lease^o of the manor to the said William and Joseph

(by a second wife), formerly of Cornhill, London, printseller, and had issue three sons, Jonathan Bowles Eade, William Eade, and Joseph Eade, and seven or eight daughters, all married (except the eldest son). Mr. Bowles lived and died at Stoke Newington, in a house on the south side of Church-street, which was afterwards occupied by Ralph Nicholson, and is now in the possession of Charles Henry Du Bois.

^a See an abstract of this act, Appendix, No. VI.

^o This lease is dated Aug. 18, 1814, and was registered at the Register office for Middlesex, Sept. 1, 1814. B. 5, No. 712.

Eade for 99 years, from the 24th of March 1814, renewable at the end of the first 50 years, on payment or tender of a fine of 20s. for a further term of 99 years, to commence at the end of the said first 50 years, and so to continue to renew the subsisting lease for the time being, for a further term of 99 years at the end of every 50 years, by way of perpetual renewal, on payment or tender of the said fine, reserving to the prebendary for the time being the yearly rent of £28. clear of all deductions, and also one-third part of all the net rents, issues, and profits of the said manor; after deducting from the whole, or entirely of the gross rents, issues, and profits, the land-tax, and all other taxes, rates, and assessments, which from and after the said 25th day of March 1814, should be payable by the lessees in respect of the said manor, and all expences usually borne by the lord at the courts, and also all such reasonable costs, charges, and expences, as the lessees should pay, sustain, or be put in and about the proper and necessary management and improvement of the manor (but without making deduction from the said reserved rent of £28.); and during the first ten years term the clear yearly sum of £250. should be deducted from the prebendary's third part, for the sole benefit of the lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns.

The prebendary for the time being, and lessees have power by the before-mentioned act to enfranchise all or any part of the manor, and after enfranchisement, the messuages, lands, and hereditaments so enfranchised are to be held of the manor in full and common socage, discharged of the tenure by

copy of court-roll, and all burthens, services, customs, and duties incident thereto.

But such messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments are liable to the payment of all such tithes, moduses, pensions, and other ecclesiastical dues, or payments in lieu of tithes (if any) as they were subject to before enfranchisement.

The share of the money arising from enfranchisement and the sale of brick, earth, loam, clay, gravel, and sand, to which the prebendary is entitled, *is to be laid out in the purchase of an act of inheritance within the province of Canterbury, for the use of the prebendary and his successors, and annexed to, and for ever thereafter to be, part of the prebend of Stoke Newington; and of which the prebendary cannot grant leases for more than 21 years.*

In 1649 the yearly value of the manor was £474. 4s. 0½d. above the reserved rent, which was then £19.^p

In the year 1783 the annual revenue was £826. 4s.^q and the reserved rent of £28. an increase, during the period of *one hundred and thirty-four years*, of £351. 9s. 0½d. including the reserved rent.

In the year 1814 the annual income of the manor was as follows :

Yearly rents arising from copyhold houses and land, £2185. 12s. 4d.

The quit-rents, which were payable by about 90 customary tenants £4. 17s. 6½d.

^p Parliamentary surveys, and particulars of sale, St. Paul's Cathedral.

^q *Bib. Topog. Brit.* No. XIV, p. 67, but see p. 41 ante for extract from the particulars of sale.

Fines payable on death and alienation £766. 9s. 6d.

Total, £2,936. 19s. 4½d.

By which it appears that the increased annual income of the manor of Stoke Newington, during the time it was in the possession of the late Jonathan Eade, Esq. about 30 years, was £1110. 15s. 4½d.

Since the act was obtained many leases have expired, and a considerable portion of the copyhold and demesnes have been let on building leases, the rental of which has been considerably increased, and may now be moderately estimated at about £4,100. per annum; of which the prebendary for the time being is entitled to one-third, and the lessees to the remainder.

The new road from Church Street through the demesnes of the manor, which opens from South Berry Meadow into the Green Lanes Road, opposite the Lane leading to Hornsey Wood House, will be a great source of increased annual profit, from the lands on each side being let upon building leases. In all probability, in the course of a very few years, the income of the manor of Stoke Newington will not be less than £5000. per ann.

The demesne lands are let upon the average at £5. per acre, and produce an annual income of upwards of £1600.

Since the granting of the last lease in 1814, in pursuance of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament, Mr. Joseph Eade has purchased of his brother William all his right and interest to his one-third of the manor, and thus he is now entitled to two-thirds in his own right.

The courts leet and baron for the manor are held

annually on Holy Thursday, at the sign of the Three Crowns Tavern, the corner of Church Street.

The general custom of the manor is, to grant copyholds for life, or in fee. The fines usually paid upon admission have been one and a half year's improved rent of the premises to which the tenant is admitted: And by the usage of this manor, the fine usually taken for two lives is as much and half as much as the fine for one life; the fine for three lives is as much and half as much as the price for two lives^r.

The fees at special courts are double those at general courts.

OF THE MANOR HOUSE.

The ancient Manor House.—The present Manor House.

The ancient lordship or manor-house, situated a little to the eastward of the church, was a large ancient structure, consisting of numerous rooms and many out-buildings. At the Restoration it appears to have been inhabited by different persons, particularly by John Upton, Esq. from 1672 to 1692, by which time it was in a very dilapidated state, and about the year 1695 it was pulled down, and the site let off for building, in pursuance of an agreement^s for that purpose, bearing

^r Earl of Bath v. Abney. *Burrow's Rep.* Hil. Term, 30 Geo. II. 1757.

^s Col. Alex. Popham (grandson of Col. Alex. Popham, of Littlecote, Wilts), and husband to Lady Anne Montague, was lord of the manor at this time, who entered into the agreement with the

date the 4th April 1695, previously obtained from the prebendary of Newington, and the dean and chapter of Saint Paul's^h. The extensive gardens were appropriated as small gardens to the houses which were built on the site of the grounds belonging to the old manor-house. Thomas Sutton, after he married Mr. Dudley's widowⁱ, resided occasionally in this mansion, previous to which it is probable she let it to the Earl of Leicester^k, who was related to her former husband. The arms of Dudley, with an earl's coronet and the order of the Garter, were some years ago taken from a house adjoining the church yard, which was built on part of the site of the manorial residence. These arms were carved on wood, about four feet wide by two feet six inches high, on a circular shield, rising in relief above the Garter^l; they had been very

Prebendary and the Dean of St. Paul's, which recited that the manor-house was very large, had many useless rooms and buildings, and was much out of repair, and which empowered him to let it, and the ground on which it stood, with its gardens, &c. on a building lease. *Bib. Topog. Brit.* No. XIV. p. 70.

^h Thos. Sherlock, D. D. Dean; John Hunt, B. D. Prebendary.

ⁱ *Biog. Brit.*

^k *Lysons's Env.* vol. II. part II. p. 571, ed. 1811.

^l The arms were quarterly of 16: 1. a lion rampant. 2. two lions passant; Somery, anciently Baron of Dudley. 3. a cinquefoil pierced; Bellomont, anciently earls of Leicester. 4. 3 torteaux and a label all in chief; Grey. 5. a cross flory; Malpas. 6. a manche; Hastings earl of Pembroke. 7. barry, an orle of martlets; Valence, earl of Pembroke. 8. vair; probably De Ferrars earl of Derby. 9. seven mascles conjoined, 3, 3, 1; De Quincy, earl of Winchester. 10. three garbes. 11. a lion rampant. 12. a fess between six cross crosslets, 3 and 3; Beauchamp earl of Warwick. 13. cheque, a chevron, perhaps Ermine. 14. a chevron between ten crosses patée, 6 and 4; Berkeley Lord

much injured and neglected, were considered to be the arms of Ambrose Earl of Warwick, and might have been set up by Mr. Dudley as arms of patronage or alliance. These arms were in the possession of James Brown, Esq. for some time, who gave them to the late Richard Gough, Esq. and were probably sold after his decease. It does not appear by the registers, or any other authentic documents, that the Earl of Warwick, or his brother the Earl of Leicester, ever had any property in this parish; but as a confirmation of the conjecture that the last-named Earl resided at Newington, it may be noticed here, that a servant of his lady the Countess of Essex was buried at Newington, Oct. 24, 1582^m.

There has been a tradition^a current in the parish, that this mansion-house was the residence of one of those Earls, and that the Princess Elizabeth was secreted there during some part of the reign of her sister Mary. In the memory of two old gentlemen living about the year 1763, there was a brick tower standing, which, perhaps, was part of the offices, or a pleasure house belonging to the mansion; one of these (a respectable inhabitant of the parish) po-

Berkeley. 15. a lion passant gardant crowned; and 16. a fess between two chevrons, two coats borne by Sir John Lisle, one of the Knights of the Garter at the first institution of that order. The whole within a garter. Over, an Earl's coronet and a wreath, but the crest was broken off. Supporters: the dexter, a lion rampant guardant crowned, with an Earl's coronet. Sinister: a lion rampant, double tailed gorged, with a coronet; thereto a chain fixed, passing between his forelegs, and reflexed over his back. The top of his head was broke. Motto: *Ung Dieu, ung Roy.—Servier ie Doy.*

^a Parish Register.

^a *Bibl. Top. Brit.* No. IX. p. 28.

sitively asserted that a stair-case had been in existence which led up to the identical spot where the Princess had been concealed; and it is possible that if she found it necessary to keep out of the way^o during the reign of Mary, her friend the Lord Leicester might have considered this as a convenient place at some time to secure her in; a secluded village, yet at a convenient distance from the metropolis; in a house of a younger branch of his family, over whom he might have influence, and about which perhaps several private recesses might be found. It seems improbable that the Earl of Leicester, Mr. Dudley's relation, should have resided in this manor-house, and secreted the Princess Elizabeth here during her sister's reign, since Mr. Dudley himself did not become possessed of the house till 1571, many years after the Princess Elizabeth had succeeded her sister as Queen.

It was a well-authenticated fact, that the Princess Elizabeth, during a part at least of her sister's reign, resided in her own house of Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, lately pulled down, and rebuilt in a style of superior magnificence, by its present noble and opulent proprietor, the Earl of Bridgewater. Some of the Princess's rooms, with their original furniture, were standing, and preserved entire, a very few years since.

It is also well known, that when Queen Mary began to entertain jealousies and disaffection to her sister Elizabeth, she ordered her to be arrested at Ashridge. "Elizabeth, being become the public and

• *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* No. IX. p. 20.

avowed object of Mary's aversion, was openly treated with much disrespect and insult.

"She was forbidden to take place, in the presence chamber, of the Countess of Lennox and the Duchess of Suffolk, as if her legitimacy had been dubious. This doctrine had been insinuated by the Chancellor Gardiner, in a speech before both Houses of Parliament. Among other arguments, enforcing the necessity of Mary's marriage, he particularly insisted on the failure of the Royal lineage; artfully remarking, that none of Henry's descendants remained except the Queen and the *Princess Elizabeth*, avoiding the term *sister*.

"Her friends were neglected or affronted. And while her amiable qualifications every day drew the attention of the young nobility, and rendered her universally popular, the malevolence of the vindictive Queen still encreased. The Princess therefore thought it most prudent to leave the Court; and before the beginning of 1554, retired to her house at Ashridge in Buckinghamshire.

"In the mean time, Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion broke out, in opposition to the Queen's match with Philip of Spain. It was immediately pretended, that the Princess Elizabeth, together with Lord Courtenay, was privately concerned in this dangerous conspiracy, and that she had held a correspondence with the traitor Wyatt. Accordingly, sir Edward Hastings (afterwards Lord Loughborough), Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Sir Richard Southwell, attended by a troop of horse, were ordered to bring her to Court. They found the princess sick, and even confined to her bed, at Ashridge.

“Notwithstanding, under pretence of the strictness of their commission, they compelled her to rise; and still continuing very weak and indisposed, she proceeded in the queen’s litter, by slow journeys, to London^p,” where she was confined in the Tower, and afterwards at Woodstock, and ultimately consigned to the care of sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, under whose care she continued, at Hatfield House, till she ascended the Throne.

The College at Ashridge was completed about the year 1285, and founded by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, the son and heir of Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who was the second son to King John, in which he placed the monks of the order of *Bon Hommes*, being the first that had ever been of that order in England.

After the Dissolution, Ashridge became a royal residence, and was given to the Princess Elizabeth by her brother king Edward^q. This is certain; that Mr. Dudley’s lady “had the honour to be well known to, and to have received visits from, the Queen (Elizabeth), in Mr. Dudley her first husband’s life-time, in one of which her Majesty, taking a jewel of great value from her hair, made a present of it to their daughter, Miss Ann Dudley.”^r There is still a walk, between two rows of lofty elms, called “Queen Elizabeth’s Walk,” which was formerly carried across

^p Warton’s *History of Sir Thomas Pope*, pp. 65, 66.

^q For a particular and interesting account of this place I must refer the Reader to *Todd’s History of the College of Bon Hommes at Ashridge*, p. 57.

^r *Beaucroft’s History of Mr. Sutton*.

the middle of the Home Field, and used as a promenade for the Inhabitants of the then newly-erected houses, which, never having been shut up, is now become a public walk, and a passage to the adjacent meadows, through which there are foot-paths to Hornsey and Tottenham; and it is probable that this walk derives its name from some visit of the Queen to the Earl of Leicester, during his residence in the manerial mansion.

THE HOUSES BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT MANERIAL RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS.

In 1695 a lease was granted by Mr. Popham, Hans Sloane, M. D. Charles Bland, Thomas Layson, and Lancelot Appleby, Gent. (who probably were trustees for his Lady, or possibly mortgagees) for 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ years from Midsummer 1695, to John Knight, citizen and survisier of London, if Mr. Popham, the Lady Anne his wife, and Alexander Popham his uncle, or any of them should so long live. This lease was afterwards assigned by Knight to Timothy Mathews, citizen and grocer, who having first cut and carved out the ground, let it off on leases to different persons; but the greater part of the ground fell into the possession of William Gardiner, citizen, tyler and bricklayer, and Job Edwards, citizen, and merchant tailor.

The original lease was several times renewed upon the falling-in of the lives.

Of the antient mansion and its appurtenances, leases appear to have been granted either by Mr. Popham and others, in the first instance, or by Knight their first lessee, or his assigns, to different persons to

build upon, by which a good row of houses was formed, and has for some time since been called "Church Row," with small gardens behind. The first stands close to the east of the church-yard, and formerly paid a ground-rent of £9. per ann. In later days it was inhabited by the widow of the Honourable and Rev. Dr. Townsend, Dean of Norwich, and afterwards in 1774 by Henry Hall, Esq. It was in this house that the before-mentioned antient wooden coat of arms of the Earl of Warwick hung from time immemorial. On the north front of the eighth house, between the two windows of the staircase, is J^S D 1706. On the north part of the seventh house an uncertain cypher and 1709. In taking up the pavement of the back yard of the eighth house in Oct. 1744, an old stone was found, which from its shape was considered to have been formerly part of the battlements of the mansion. Facing the top of Queen Elizabeth's Walk is a summer house, and on the brick work E^AG (Edward and Gertrude Allanson) who built the summer house, and resided in the house it was attached to. The outer wall of the antient structure probably came as far into the street as the railing between the foot and horse way. Besides these there were several others built upon the site of the lordship house or grounds, together with the depository parsonage on the east side of Edward's Lane. The lease above-mentioned continued in the family of the Mathews's until the year 1785.

THE PRESENT MANOR-HOUSE.

The houses which now stand on the site of the old manerial residence and gardens, are those which form part of the north side of Church-street, commencing with that in the occupation of the rev. John Bransby, and ending with that adjoining on the east to the church-yard.

After the manerial residence was demolished, the house now occupied by the rev. John Bransby, was built expressly for and appropriated to the use of the manor, and where the courts leet and baron were held for many years, but which had been previously held at the old manor-house. In the ground behind this house, in the east boundary wall, there are still the remains of an old gateway, which was the east entrance to the grounds attached to the manor-house, and which now opens into a neighbouring farm-yard.

This gate is, at the present time, the only remains of the old manerial residence, and the last fading remnant of its ancient dignity.

GUNSTON'S HOUSE.

Mr. Gunston, about the year 1690, purchased a house and twenty-five acres of copyhold land within the manor of Stoke Newington, and having pulled the house down, he built upon its site the large and elegant mansion which is now standing, at a very considerable expence, and died in 1700, just before it was finished. This event occasioned the following

funeral poem by Dr. Watts, published in his "*Horæ Lyricæ*," and which was presented to Lady Abney during the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Abney (her husband) in 1701.

Of blasted hopes, and of short withering joys,
Sing, heavenly Muse. Try thine ethereal voice
In funeral numbers and a doleful song ;
Gunston the just, the generous, and the young,
Gunston the friend is dead, O empty name
Of earthly bliss ! 'tis all an airy dream,
All a vain thought ! Our soaring fancies rise
On treacherous wings ! and hopes that touch the skies
Drag but a longer ruin through the downward air,
And plunge the falling joy still deeper in despair.

How did our souls stand flatter'd and prepar'd.
To shout him welcome to the seat he rear'd !
There the dear man should see his hopes complete,
Smiling, and tasting every lawful sweet
That peace and plenty brings, while numerous years
Circling delightful play'd around the spheres :
Revolving suns should still renew his strength,
And draw th' uncommon thread to an unusual length.
But hasty Fate thrusts her dread shears between,
Cuts the young life off, and shuts up the scene.
Thus airy pleasure dances in our eyes,
And spreads false images in fair disguise,
T' allure our souls, till just within our arms
The vision dies, and all the painted charms
Flee quick away from the pursuing sight,
Till they are lost in shades, and mingle with the night.

Muse, stretch thy wings, and thy sad journey bend
To the fair Fabrick that thy dying friend
Built nameless : 'twill suggest a thousand things
Mournful and soft as my Urania sings.

How did he lay the deep Foundations strong,
 Marking the bounds, and rear the Walls along
 Solid and lasting ; there a numerous train
 Of happy Gunstons might in pleasure reign,
 While nations perish, and long ages run,
 Nations unborn, and ages unbegun :
 Not Time itself should waste the blest estate,
 Nor the tenth race rebuild the ancient seat.
 How fond our fancies are ! The founder dies
 Childless* : his sisters weep and close his eyes,
 And wait upon his hearse with never-ceasing cries. }
 Lofty and slow it moves to meet the tomb,
 While weighty sorrow nods on every plume ;
 A thousand groans his dear remains convey,
 To his cold lodging in a bed of clay, }
 His country's sacred tears well-watering all the way. }
 See the dull wheels roll on the sable road ;
 But no dear son to tend the mournful load,
 And fondly kind drop his young sorrows there,
 The father's urn bedewing with a filial tear.
 O had he left us One behind to play
 Wanton about the painted Hall, and say,
 " This was my father's ! " with impatient joy
 In my fond arms I'd clasp the smiling boy,
 And call him my young friend : but awful Fate
 Design'd the mighty stroke as lasting as 'twas great.

And must this building then, this costly frame,
 Stand here for strangers ? Must some unknown name,
 Possess these rooms, the labours of my friend ?
 Why were these walls rais'd for this hapless end ?

* There is a tradition, that Mr. Gunston intended to have married Mary eldest surviving daughter of Sir John Hartopp, Bart.

Why these apartments all adorn'd so gay ?
Why his rich fancy lavish'd thus away ?
Muse, view the Paintings, how the hovering light
Plays o'er the colours in a wanton flight,
And mingled shades, wrought in by soft degrees,
Give a sweet foil to all the charming piece :
But night, eternal night, hangs black around
The dismal chambers of the hollow ground,
And solid shades unmingled round his bed
Stand hideous : Earthy fogs embrace his head,
And noisome vapours glide along his face,
Rising perpetual. Muse, forsake the place,
Flee the raw damps of the unwholsome clay,
Look to his airy spacious Hall, and say,
" How has he chang'd it for a lonesome cave,
" Confin'd and crowded in a narrow grave !"

Th' unhappy house looks desolate and mourns,
And every door groans doleful as it turns ;
The pillars languish ; and each lofty wall,
Stately in grief, laments the master's fall
In drops of briny dew ; the fabrick bears
His faint resemblance, and renews my tears.
Solid and square it rises from below :
A noble air, without a gaudy show,
Reigns through the model, and adorns the whole,
Manly and plain. Such was the builder's soul.

O how I love to view the stately frame,
That dear memorial of the best-lov'd name !
Then could I wish for some prodigious cave,
Vast as his seat, and silent as his grave,
Where the tall shades stretch to the hideous roof,
Forbid the day, and guard the sun-beams off ;

Thither, my willing feet, should ye be drawn
At the grey twilight, and the early dawn.
There sweetly sad should my soft minutes roll,
Numbering the sorrows of my drooping soul.
But these are airy thoughts ! Substantial grief
Grows by those objects that should yield relief ;
Fond of my woes, I heave my eyes around,
My grief from every prospect courts a wound ;
Views the green gardens, views the smiling skies,
Still my heart sinks, and still my cares arise ;
My wandering feet round the fair mansion rove,
And there, to sooth my sorrows, I indulge my love.

Oft have I laid the awful Calvin by,
And the sweet Cowley, with impatient eye
To see those walls, pay the sad visit there,
And drop the tribute of an hourly tear :
Still I behold some melancholy scene,
With many a pensive thought, and many a sigh between.

Two days ago we took the evening air,
I, and my grief, and my Urania there ;
Say, my Urania, how the western sun
Broke from black clouds, and in full glory shone
Gilding the roof, then dropt into the sea,
And sudden night devour'd the sweet remains of day :
Thus the bright youth just rear'd his shining head
From obscure shades of life, and sunk among the dead.

The rising sun, adorn'd with all his light,
Smiles on these walls again : but endless night
Reigns uncontroul'd where the dear Gunston lies,
He's set for ever, and must never rise.

Then why these beams, unseasonable star,
 These lightsome smiles descending from afar,
 To greet a mourning house? In vain the day
 Breaks through the windows with a joyful ray,
 And marks a shining path along the floors,
 Bounding the evening and the morning hours;
 In vain it bounds them : while vast emptiness
 And hollow silence reigns through all the place,
 Nor heeds the cheerful change of Nature's face. }
 Yet Nature's wheels will on without controul,
 The sun will rise, the tuneful spheres will roll,
 And the two nightly bears walk round and watch }
 the pole.

See while I speak, high on her sable wheel
 Old Night advancing climbs the eastern hill :
 Troops of dark clouds prepare her way ; behold,
 How their brown pinions edg'd with evening gold
 Spread shadowing o'er the house, and glide away
 Slowly pursuing the declining day ;
 O'er the broad roof they fly their circuit still,
 Thus days before they did, and days to come they will;
 But the black cloud that shadows o'er his eyes
 Hangs there unmoveable, and never flies :
 Fain would I bid the envious gloom be gone ; }
 Ah fruitless wish ! how are his curtains drawn
 For a long evening that despairs the dawn ! }

Muse, view the turret : just beneath the skies
 Lonesome it stands, and fixes my sad eyes,
 As it would ask a tear. O sacred seat,
 Sacred to friendship ! O divine retreat !
 Here did I hope my happy hours t' employ,
 And fed before-hand on a promis'd joy,

When, weary of the noisy town, my friend
 From mortal cares retiring, should ascend
 And lead me thither. We alone would sit
 Free and secure of all intruding feet :
 Our thoughts should stretch their longest wings, and
 rise,

Nor bound their soarings by the lower skies :
 Our tongues should aim at everlasting themes
 And speak what mortals dare, of all the names
 Of boundless joys and glories, thrones and seats
 Built high in heaven for souls : We'd trace the streets
 Of golden pavement, walk each blissful field,
 And climb and taste the fruits the spicy mountains
 yield :

Then would we swear to keep the sacred road,
 And walk right upwards to that blest abode :
 We'd charge our parting spirits there to meet,
 There hand in hand approach th' Almighty seat,
 And bend our heads adoring at our Maker's feet. }
 Thus should we mount on bold advent'rous wings
 In high discourse, and dwell on heavenly things,
 While the pleas'd hours in sweet succession move,
 And minutes measur'd, as they are above, }
 By ever-circling joys, and ever-shining love.
 Anon our thoughts should lower their lofty flight,
 Sink by degrees, and take a pleasing sight,
 A large round prospect of the spreading plain,
 The wealthy river, and his winding train, }
 The smoky city, and the busy men.

How we should smile, to see degenerate worms
 Lavish their lives, and fight for airy forms
 Of painted honours, dreams of empty sound,
 Till envy rise, and shoot a secret wound

At swelling glory ; straight the bubble breaks,
 And the scenes vanish, as the man awakes ;
 Then the tall titles insolent and proud,
 Sink to the dust, and mingle with the crowd.

Man is a restless thing : still vain and wild,
 Lives beyond sixty, nor outgrows the child :
 His hurrying lusts still break the sacred bound
 To seek new pleasures on forbidden ground,
 And buy them all too dear. Unthinking fool,
 For a short dying joy to sell a deathless soul !
 'Tis but a grain of sweetness they can sow,
 And reap the long sad harvest of immortal woe.

Another tribe toil in a different strife,
 And banish all the lawful sweets of life,
 To sweat and dig for gold, to hoard the ore,
 Hide the dear dust yet darker than before,
 And never dare to use a grain of all the store.

Happy the man who knows the value just
 Of earthly things, nor is enslav'd to dust.
 'Tis a rich gift the skies but rarely send
 To favourite souls. Then happy thou, my friend,
 For thou hadst learnt to manage and command
 The wealth that heaven bestow'd with liberal hand :
 Hence this fair structure rose ; and hence this seat
 Made to invite my not unwilling feet :
 In vain 'twas made ! for we shall never meet,
 And smile, and love, and bless each other here ;
 The envious tomb forbids thy face t' appear,
 Detains thee, Gunston, from my longing eyes,
 And all my hopes lie bury'd, where my Gunston lies.

Come hither, all ye tenderest souls, that know
 The heights of fondness, and the depths of woe ;

Young mothers, who your darling babes have found
 Untimely murder'd with a ghastly wound ;
 Ye frighted nymphs, who on the bridal bed
 Clasp'd in your arms your lovers cold and dead,
 Come ; in the pomp of all your wild despair,
 With flowing eye-lids, and disorder'd hair,
 Death in your looks ; come, mingle grief with me,
 And drown your little streams in my unbounded sea.

You sacred mourners of a nobler mould,
 Born for a friend, whose dear embraces hold
 Beyond all nature's ties : you that have known
 Two happy souls made intimately One,
 And felt a parting stroke : 'Tis you must tell
 The smart, the twinges, and the racks I feel :
 This soul of mine that dreadful wound has borne,
 Off from its side its dearest half is torn,
 The rest lies bleeding, and but lives to mourn. }
 Oh infinite distress ! such raging grief
 Should command pity, and despair relief.
 Passion, methinks, should rise from all my groans,
 Give sense to rocks, and sympathy to stones.

Ye dusky woods and echoing hills around,
 Repeat my cries with a perpetual sound :
 Be all ye flowery vales with thorns o'ergrown,
 Assist my sorrows, and declare your own ;
 Alas ! your lord is dead. The humble plain
 Must ne'er receive his courteous feet again :
 Mourn, ye gay smiling meadows, and be seen
 In wintry robes, instead of youthful green ;
 And bid the brook, that still runs warbling by,
 Move silent on, and weep his useless channel dry.
 Hither methinks the lowing herd should come,
 And moaning turtles murmur o'er his tomb :

The oak shall wither, and the curling vine
 Weep his young life out, while his arms untwine
 Their amorous folds, and mix his bleeding soul
 with mine. }

Ye stately elms, in your long order mourn^t :
 Strip off your pride to dress your master's urn :
 Here gently drop your leaves instead of tears :
 Ye elms, the reverend growth of ancient years,
 Stand tall and naked to the blustering rage
 Of the mad winds ; thus it becomes your age
 To shew your sorrows. Often ye have seen
 Our heads reclin'd upon the rising green ;
 Beneath your sacred shade diffus'd we lay,
 Here friendship reign'd with an unbounded sway :
 Hither our souls their constant offerings brought,
 The burthens of the breast, and labours of the
 thought ;

Our opening bosoms on the conscious ground
 Spread all the sorrows and the joys we found,
 And mingled every care ; nor was it known
 Which of the pains and pleasures were our own ;
 Then with an equal hand and honest soul
 We share the heap, yet both possess the whole,
 And all the passions there through both our bosoms
 roll. }

By turns we comfort, and by turns complain,
 And bear and ease by turns the sympathy of pain.

Friendship ! mysterious thing, what magic powers
 Support thy sway, and charm these minds of ours !
 Bound to thy foot we boast our birth-right still,
 And dream of freedom, when we've lost our will,

^t There was a long row of tall elms then standing where some
 years after the lower garden was made.

And chang'd away our souls : At thy command,
 We snatch new miseries from a foreign hand,
 To call them ours ; and, thoughtless of our ease,
 Plague the dear self that we were born to please.
 Thou tyranness of minds, whose cruel throne
 Heaps on poor mortals sorrows not their own ;
 As though our mother Nature could no more
 Find woes sufficient for each son she bore,
 Friendship divides the shares, and lengthens out
 the store. }
 Yet we are fond of thine imperious reign,
 Proud of thy slavery, wanton in our pain,
 And chide the courteous hand when death dissolves
 the chain. }

Virtue, forgive the thought ! The raving Muse
 Wild and despairing knows not what she does,
 Grows mad in grief, and in her savage hours
 Affronts the name she loves and she adores.
 She is thy votaress too ; and at thy shrine,
 O sacred Friendship, offer'd songs divine,
 While Gunston liv'd, and both our souls were thine. }
 Here to these shades at solemn hours we came,
 To pay devotion with a mutual flame,
 Partners in bliss. Sweet luxury of the mind !
 And sweet the aids of sense ! Each ruder wind
 Slept in its caverns, while an evening breeze
 Fann'd the leaves gently, sporting through the trees :
 The linnet and the lark their vespers sung,
 And clouds of crimson o'er the horizon hung ;
 The slow-declining sun with sloping wheels
 Sunk down the golden day behind the western hills.
 Mourn ye young gardens, ye unfinish'd gates,
 Ye green inclosures, and ye growing sweets,

Lament; for ye our midnight hours have known,
And watch'd us walking by the silent moon
In conference divine, while heavenly fire
Kindling our breasts did all our thoughts inspire
With joys almost immortal; then our zeal
Blaz'd and burnt high to reach th' ethereal hill,
And love refin'd, like that above the poles,
Threw both our arms round one another's souls
In rapture and embraces. Oh forbear,
Forbear, my song! this is too much to hear,
Too dreadful to repeat; such joys as these
Fled from the earth for ever!—

Oh for a general grief! let all things share
Our woes, that knew our loves: The neighbouring air
Let it be laden with immortal sighs,
And tell the gales, that every breath that flies
Over these fields should murmur and complain,
And kiss the fading grass, and propagate the pain;
Weep all ye buildings, and the groves around
For ever weep: this is an endless wound,
Vast and incurable. Ye buildings knew
His silver tongue, ye groves have heard it too:
At that dear sound no more shall ye rejoice,
And I no more must hear the charming voice:
Woe to my drooping soul! that heavenly breath,
That could speak life, lies now congeal'd in death;
While on his folded lips all cold and pale
Eternal chains and heavy silence dwell.

Yet my fond hope would hear him speak again,
Once more at least, one gentle word, and then
Gunston aloud I call: in vain I cry
Gunston aloud; for he must ne'er reply.

In vain I mourn, and drop these funeral tears,
 Death and the Grave have neither eyes nor ears :
 Wandering I tune my sorrows to the groves,
 And vent my swelling griefs, and tell the winds our
 loves ;

While the dear youth sleeps fast, and hears them not:
 He hath forgot me : In the lonesome vault,
 Mindless of Watts and Friendship, cold he lies,
 Deaf and unthinking clay.—

But whither am I led ? This artless grief
 Hurries the Muse on, obstinate and deaf
 To all the nicer rules, and bears her down
 From the tall fabrick to the neighbouring ground :
 The pleasing hours, the happy moments past
 In these sweet fields reviving on my taste
 Snatch me away resistless with impetuous haste. }

Spread thy strong pinions once again, my song,
 And reach the Turret thou hast left so long :
 O'er the wide roof its lofty head it rears,
 Long waiting our converse ; but only hears
 The noisy tumults of the realms on high ;
 The winds salute it whistling as they fly,
 Or jarring round the windows ; rattling showers
 Lash the fair sides ; above, loud thunder roars ;
 But still the master sleeps ; nor hears the voice
 Of sacred friendship, nor the tempest's noise :
 An iron slumber sits on every sense,
 In vain the heavenly thunders strive to rouse it thence.

One labour more, my Muse, the golden sphere
 Seems to demand : See through the dusky air
 Downwards it shines upon the rising moon ;
 And, as she labours up to reach her noon,

Pursues her orb with repercussive light,
And streaming gold repays the paler beams of night:
But not one ray can reach the darksome grave,
Or pierce the solid gloom that fills the cave
Where Gunston dwells in death. Behold it flames

Like some new meteor with diffusive beams
Through the mid-heaven, and overcomes the stars ;
" So shines thy Gunston's soul above the spheres ;" }
Raphael replies, and wipes away my tears.

" We saw the flesh sink down with closing eyes,
" We heard thy grief shriek out, He dies ! He dies !
" Mistaken grief ! to call the flesh the friend !
" On our fair wings did the bright youth ascend ;
" All heaven embrac'd him with immortal love,
" And sung his welcome to the courts above.
" Gentle Ithuriel led him round the skies,
" The buildings struck him with immense surprize ;
" The spires all radiant, and the mansions bright,
" The roof high-vaulted with ethereal light :
" Beauty and strength on the tall bulwarks sate
" In heavenly diamond ; and for every gate
" On golden hinges a broad ruby turns,
" Guards off the foe, and as it moves it burns :
" Millions of glories reign through every part ;
" Infinite power and uncreated art,
" Stand here display'd, and to the stranger show
" How it outshines the noblest seats below.
" The stranger fed his gazing powers awhile
" Transported : Then with a regardless smile,
" Glanc'd his eye downward through the crystal floor,
" And took eternal leave of what he built before."

Now, fair Urania, leave the doleful strain ;
Raphael commands : Assume thy joys again.

Watts, in one of his cheerful moods, painted a swan on the water, and which is still there.

After Mr. Eade purchased this house of the executors of Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, he resided in it until his death; when the devisees under his will offered it for sale, and Mr. Freshfield purchased it in 1813, together with the outbuildings, gardens, &c. and part of the land (about ten acres*.)

The interior of this mansion is fitted up with considerable taste and elegance. The painted room displays some costly ornaments, and is a fine specimen of the taste of the age in which it was arranged. The mouldings are gilt, and the whole of the pannels on the sides are painted with subjects from Ovid. On the window-shutters are some pictorial decorations, supposed to have been the production of the pencil of Dr. Watts: they are emblematical of Death and Grief, with the arms of Gunston and Abney, and evidently allude to the decease of Mr. Gunston. During the residence of Mr. Eade in this house, many of the rooms were altered; but the present proprietor has, in a great measure, restored them to their original style and character.

In the pleasure-grounds belonging to this residence there are some remarkably fine elms, which the Muse of Dr. Watts has celebrated in the preceding poem, and they are probably two hundred years old^z. Mr. Freshfield, the proprietor of this mansion, now resides there. The golden ball at the top of this stone is noticed by Dr. Watts, in the foregoing poem^a.

* Mrs. Robley purchased the remainder of the land which was attached to this residence, about 15 acres.

^z Dugdale's Tour, published by Robins, Ivy Lane, p. 539.

^a See p. 68. ante, line 29.

OF THE PALATINE HOUSES.

By the Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office, which contains an account of all bequests for chantries, obits, &c. previous to the first year of Edward the Sixth, it appears the parish of Stoke Newington was then possessed of three acres of land, and one of wood. The donor's name is not mentioned, but it was supposed to have been given to the parish by a Mr. John Stocker^b. This land is situated on the West side of the high road, nearly opposite the two-mile-stone, adjoining West on a certain field lane, and east on the high road, and was formerly known by the name of the Gravel Pit Field. In the year 1654, it was estimated at seven acres, and let for seven years, at £6. per annum^c; in 1710 it was let on lease for 99 years, at £8. per annum; and the year preceding this lease, four houses were built^d upon it,

^b This land is supposed to have been bequeathed by a person of the name of Stocker, from a copy of the epitaph of John Stocker, in Strype's Additions to Stow's Survey; but, upon examining his will, in the Registry of the Bishop of London, it does not appear that he made any bequest of lands in Newington, nor any benefaction to the parish, except of a temporary nature, as *money for the altar, and mending the highways*.

^c Parish Books.

^d "1709, August 15. Agreed, That the parish is willing to settle four families of the Palatines, to the number not exceeding 20 persons, at the rate of 5l. per head, provided that other parishes do the same."

"Sept. 26. Resolved, That the Churchwardens and Mr. (Thomas) Thompson do agree with some person to build four houses in the parish-field."

"Resolved, That Nathaniel Gould, esq. do choose two families of the Palatines to be inhabitants of two of the said houses."

near the London Road, for the reception of the poor Palatines who fled to England about June 1709, at which period great numbers of poor Palatines, Swabians, and other Germans, most of them Protestants, being driven from their habitations, either by the oppressive exactions of the French, or the desolation of their country, occasioned by the calamities of war, began to come over into this kingdom, insomuch, that by the middle of the month they were increased to 6520. Totally destitute and unprovided as they were, they must have perished had not the queen ordered a daily allowance to be distributed to them, and a sufficient number of tents to be delivered out of the Tower for their encamping on Blackheath and a large field near Camberwell. There was afterwards a brief granted for collecting money for their subsistence throughout the whole kingdom. Those that were Roman Catholics were sent back again; of such as remained, some were entertained in private families, others disposed of to several parishes, which were allowed for them £5. a head; many were sent to Ireland, where the parliament voted £24,000. for their reception; a few to Carolina; but the greater number, 2,700, were shipped to New York, where they arrived with Col. Robert Hunter*, the governor, June 14, 1710. They were allowed 10 acres of land only to one family; and meeting with unkind treatment there, generally removed to Pennsylvania, where they had better

* See the History of Croyland, p. 78, for an account of Colonel Hunter.

encouragement, and where many of their descendants still remain.

These houses, with several others adjoining, are still called the "Palatine Houses," and form a hamlet within this parish.

Since the expiration of the last-mentioned lease, they have been let on leases to several tenants, executed by the rector and churchwardens, and now produce three hundred and twelve pounds per ann.

The income arising from this estate is appropriated towards the repairs of the church, and other necessary expences of the churchwardens, evidence of which appears in an old vestry book of the year 1685. And in virtue of this annual income, the parishioners were enabled to borrow about £2000, in the year 1806, to enable them to repair, new-pew, and embellish the church, which then stood in great need of such reparation.

The money was raised by annuity; and the annuitants are: Eleanor Pugh, John Williams, Martha Elderton, James Jordan, Ann Morgan, Harriet Henderson, Jean de Basque, Mary Wright, and Thomas James.

The interest paid to the annuitants is about £240. per annum, which is secured upon the bonds of the churchwardens and overseers of the parish.

OF FLEETWOOD'S HOUSE.

There is a good old house in this parish, which is supposed to have been built about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and which, together with a large garden and eight acres of land, was the property of Charles Fleetwood, of Armingland Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. descended from an ancient and respectable family in Lancashire. Having espoused the cause of the Parliament, in the reign of the unfortunate Charles, and entered into their army, he rose by degrees to the highest military honours, and was appointed, under the Commonwealth, Lieutenant-general of the army, and one of the council of state. After the death of Lieutenant-general Ireton, he married, to his second wife, Bridget^f, his

^f She was born 1st August, 1624. The issue of their marriage were, Mrs. Bendysh and Mrs. Carter. The first of these ladies was that eccentric character, of whom, and the other descendants of the Cromwell family, so copious, curious, and entertaining an account, is given by Messrs. Say, Brooke, and Luson, in Mr. Hughs's Letters, vol. II. and III. She appears to have been an enthusiastic admirer, as well as both in person and spirit a perfect antitype of that "chosen vessel, that first and greatest and best of mankind, her divinely-inspired grandfather, who, next to the Apostles, is the first saint in heaven, and is placed next to them." She resided at South Town, in Suffolk, a little mile from Yarmouth, from whence she used frequently to set out for home at about one o'clock in the morning, alone, riding upon or drawn by an old favourite mare, and singing "a psalm, or one of Watts's hymns, in "a very loud, but not a very harmonious key." Her sister was the wife "of Mr. Carter, a wealthy merchant of Yarmouth," in Norfolk. It appears, by the Register, that Mr. Nathaniel Carter, of Yarmouth, was married, by licence, to Mrs. Mary Fleetwood, Feb. 21, 1677-8.

widow, the eldest daughter of the Usurper. Ireton was lord deputy of Ireland, and died at Limerick Sept. 26, 1651, in which office Fleetwood succeeded him, Sept. 19, 1654, and in which he was himself succeeded by his brother-in-law, Henry Cromwell, Nov. 24, 1657. It is said that Cromwell had appointed Fleetwood his successor, by an instrument under his own hand, which however could never be found; and upon Cromwell's death, he, with colonel Desborough (who married one of Cromwell's sisters), became the head of the republican party of the army, which used to assemble at Wallingford House*. On April 6, 1659, the officers of the army petitioned Richard Cromwell, desiring Fleetwood for their general. On the 22d they obliged him to dissolve the new Parliament, and in a few days after unanimously elected Fleetwood their general. On May 7, they restored the remains of the Long Parliament (which had been dissolved by Oliver, April 20, 1653), called in derision the Rump, who in a few days obliged Richard Cromwell to resign the Protectorate, and appointed Fleetwood commander in chief of the land-forces of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for one year. However, this commission was annulled by the parliament from Oct. 11 following; but on the 13th, the officers of the army by violence prevented the people from assembling, and thus produced a perfect anarchy of ten days. They then again declared Fleetwood their general, and on the 26th agreed to establish a Committee of Safety

* Wallingford House stood upon the site of that which is now the Admiralty Office.

for the administration of the government, consisting of 23 persons, of whom he was one; but at last, his colleagues and himself wanting capacity and resolution, consented to the meeting of Parliament (Dec. 26), and voluntarily resigned their usurped authority. They had no sooner given their consent than they were entirely abandoned by their whole party^h. When he found he could not keep the army within bounds, who were for new changes, he retired from public business, and spent the remainder of his life privately among his friends at Stoke Newington, where he died soon after the Revolution in 1692ⁱ, being more remarkable for piety and devotion, according to the views of the Puritans, than for courage or deep penetration in politics^k, and was buriedⁱ in Bunhill Fields.

^h *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* Book XXII.

ⁱ In *Strype's edit. of Stow's Survey*, vol. II. book IV. p. 57, col. 2, in the account of the monuments in Bunhill Fields: "Charles Fleetwood, Esq. and dame Mary Hartopp his wife. He departed October 4, 1692, aged 74. She Dec. 17, 1684." This was the Lord General, but must be a mistake in styling "Dame Mary Hartopp his wife;" she may very probably have been his son in law's mother.

^k *Neal's Hist. of the Puritans*, vol. IV. cap. IV.

ⁱ There is an entry in the parish register of the burial of "Bridget Fleetwood, in the church, on 5 Sept. 1681," who is supposed to have been his second wife. General Fleetwood married to his first wife, Frances, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Smith, of Winston, in the county of Norfolk, esq. by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Smith, born at Feltwell St. Mary in the said county, Feb. 9, 1644, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Hartopp, Bart. They had issue

Elizabeth, sister to Smith Fleetwood, Esq. (who married the daughter of Sir Edward Hartopp, Bart.) was the wife of his son and successor Sir John Hartopp, of Freathby in the county of Leicester, Bart. for which county he was three times elected member, in the time of Car. II. to whom this estate devolved*.

two sons and six daughters; Charles Fleetwood, of Armingland-hall and Winston, Esq. who died unmarried, and was succeeded in his estates by his brother, Smith Fleetwood, of Wood Dalling, Esq. at which place he was buried Oct. 28, 1726, aged 52. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Athill (who was afterwards married to John Gibson, Esq.) by whom he had issue Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress, married to Fountain Elwyn, of Thurning, Gent. and buried at Dalling, Dec. 2, 1732, in the 22d year of her age*. She had issue only one child, Fleetwood Elwin, who died young, and was buried at Thurning, as his father also was in 1735. Upon her death the estates became the joint property of the survivors of the six sisters of her father, the last Smith Fleetwood, Esq. who were, 1. Mary, married to the Rev. Abraham Coveney, of Oulton in Norfolk, died without issue 1720, and buried at Dalling. 2. Frances, died at Stoke Newington, unmarried, and was buried in the church, April 14, 1749. 3. Elizabeth, died unmarried, and was buried also at Stoke Newington June 30, 1728. 4. Caroline, died at Stoke Newington, unmarried, and was buried April 18, 1744. 5. Anne, married to William Gosney, died at Boston without issue. 6. Jane, died at Stoke Newington, unmarried, and was buried Nov. 7, 1761. This lady and her sister Frances, the two last descendants of the male line, resided in a house that they rented of the lady of the manor, being parcel of the demesne.

* He bore Sable, a chevron Ermine between three otters passant Argent, with an inescutcheon of the arms of Ulster.

* Fleetwood, and his son in law Sir John Hartopp, were heavily fined for Nonconformity in the reign of James II. *Noble*, vol. II. p. 361.

Lady Hartopp died Nov. 9, 1711; and Sir John Ap. 1, 1722, in the 85th year of his age, and were both buried in the church of Stoke Newington. They appear to have had issue four sons and nine daughters; Charles, born June 5, 1672, died young; Edward, buried in the family vault, Jan. 25, 1679. A second John, who succeeded his father, and married Sarah, daughter and coheirress of Sir Joseph Woolfe, of Hackney, Knight, and Alderman of London, with a fortune of £30,000, upon which his father gave up to him the family estate under certain conditions, (one of which was, that he should settle on his six maiden sisters, who all lived and died in General Fleetwood's house here between the years 1739 and 1764, an annuity of £500 per ann.) He died Sept. 22, 1730, aged 35, and was buried at Stoke Newington, leaving issue two daughters, of whom one was Sarah, married in June 1755, to Joseph Hurlock, Esq. late Governor of Bencoolen, and afterwards a Director of the East India Company, but died March 27, 1766, aged 47, and was also buried at Stoke Newington, leaving issue one daughter Anne, who thus became heiress and representative of the families of Hartopp and Fleetwood, and, by the will of the above-mentioned Mrs. Jane Fleetwood, came into possession of the estates of that family in the county of Norfolk. She was married, August 8, 1777, to Edmund Bunny, Esq. of Leicester, who was afterwards empowered by act of parliament to take and use the names of Cradock for his mother's, and Hartopp for his wife's estates, and served the office of sheriff of the county of Leicester in 1781; they have had several children; and Edmund Cradock Hartopp was created a Baronet in

the year 1796. Elizabeth, the other daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir John Hartopp, was married about Dec. 1759 to Timothy Dallow, M.D. whom she survived, but had no issue. Sir John Hartopp, many years after the death of his first lady, married Mrs. Marsh, and died without issue by her Jan. 15, 1762, aged 82, and was buried at Stoke Newington, when the title became extinct*. His widow died 13th of April 1763. Of the nine sisters of this Sir John Hartopp, eight died here unmarried, and were buried in the church on the days hereafter mentioned, viz. Anne^p, May 8, 1674; Helen, Dec. 8, 1691; Mary, Jan. 2, 1748-9; Martha, Feb. 15, 1738-9; Elizabeth, March 15, 1754; a second Anne, April 6, 1764^p, aged 81; Bridget, Jan. 15, 1741-2; Dorothy, April 23, 1755; the other, Frances, died Nov. 15, 1711, six days after her mother, and was also buried here, being then the wife of Nathaniel Gould, of this parish, Esq. a Turkey merchant, and Governor of the Bank of England in that and the following year, who was knighted after her death, and represented the borough of Shoreham in Parliament, and was considered a very intelligent and useful member. The estate of Fleetwood having been enlarged by several purchases of land, became his property, and he built a new house adjoining to the old mansion, where he resided, and in which he died July 20, 1728, having had issue two

* There are many entries in the parish register of the Hartopp family, and there is a full pedigree in the Ninth number of the *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* p. 28.

^p Very few families can be produced in which one sister has died at the distance of ninety years from another. *Rara avis in terris.*

daughters, of whom one was Mary, married to Sir Francis St. John, of Longthorpe, in the county of Northampton, Bart. which Lady died 8th December, 1720, leaving issue two daughters. Elizabeth, the other daughter and co-heiress of Sir Nathaniel Gould, was married to the late Thomas Cooke of this parish, Esq. also a Turkey Merchant, many years in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, a Governor of the Bank of England in the years 1737, 8 and 9, where his name probably is still remembered, for he made a present of £1000 to the Clerks. He had issue two daughters, who both died unmarried, and were buried in the Church; Frances, Nov. 3, 1728, aged six, and Margaret, Nov. 20, 1749, aged 23. Mr. Cooke died at Stoke Newington, Aug. 12, 1752, and by his own direction was carried to Morden College, Blackheath, of which he was a trustee; there he was taken out of his coffin (which was laid by for the use of the first pensioner that might need it), and set upright in the earth close to a style very near the College. His widow died Jan. 15, 1763, aged 63, and was buried by her children. Sir Nathaniel Gould left the estate at Stoke Newington to her for life, and she lived and died in his house, the more ancient part of the edifice being the residence of her aunts, and of the family of Hurlock. After her decease it was to revert to the male heirs of her father, but she had procured a lease of the ancient part of the house for seven years, to commence from that time, for the use of her still surviving aunt; upon whose death, the family removed to John Street, Gray's Inn Lane, and soon afterwards, which hap-

pened Aug. 10, 1793⁹, the estate came into the plenary possession of John Gould, Esq. nephew to Sir Nathaniel. The family of Hurlock quitted it, and Mr. Gould soon after sold it to George Perrott, Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who resided for several years in Sir Nathaniel Gould's house, and at his death left the estate by will to his sister Mary, the widow of the late Rev. John Territt, M. A. vicar of South Weald in Essex, with reversion to his nephew Mr. Robert Perrott. The more modern part of the edifice, erected by Sir Nathaniel Gould, was subsequently inhabited by Mr. James Stewart Tulk; and in 1782, Mr. John Eade, a ship chandler in Wapping, became the tenant.

The house, or rather these houses, are situated on the North side of Church Street, and the ancient part was taken in 1766 by Mr. Henry Guinard, who pulled down the front, and made very considerable alterations; but becoming insolvent, it was let in 1769 to one T. Arndell, an apothecary, who soon left it; and was succeeded by Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp, who for many years occupied it as a boarding school for young ladies; and after her by Miss Jefferies. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Graves. This house formerly bore the appearance of an ancient red brick house, with large casement windows, in which were painted the arms of Fleetwood, Hartopp, Cooke, &c. and on the ceiling of one of the principal chambers of this house, are now to be seen the remains of the arms of General Fleetwood. In the upper part of

⁹ Mr. Hurlock was 78 years of age, and was buried at Stoke Newington.

this house was a little door, concealed by hangings, which opened to a place designed for the purpose of concealing the persecuted nonconformists in the time of Charles II. of which there are still some remains. When Mr. Hurlock left the house, he had all the painted panes taken from the casements, and others substituted, and put them under the care of a person at Newington, which after some time he sent a man on horseback for, but they were all broken to pieces before they reached him. The other, or more modern part, was for many years occupied by Baron Perrott, whose nephew, Mr. Robert Perrott, about Midsummer 1791, sold it to Mr. John Robley, the then occupier, and it is now in the possession of his widow, who occupies with it about 15 acres of land, formerly belonging to Gunston's houses.

In the garden behind this house there are some remarkably fine trees, more particularly a cedar, which is supposed to have been planted in Fleetwood's time: a singular circumstance attaches to this tree;—many years ago a scythe was hung up in the fork of the tree, and was left there unnoticed and untouched for several years, till at length the body of the tree completely over-grew it, and enclosed the blade so fast, that it could not be removed. It is at this day to be seen, the point of the blade on the one side, and the end on the other.

EMINENT INHABITANTS, &c.

Daniel De Foe, Dr. Isaac Watts, Dr. James Burgh, Adam Anderson, Thomas Day, Esq. Dr. Richard Price, John Howard, Esq. Thomas Cooke, Esq. James Brown, Esq.

Stoke Newington boasts of many eminent and remarkable persons as inhabitants, some of whom are noticed in other parts of this work ; but the following persons are more particularly mentioned in this place.

The celebrated DANIEL DE FOE, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, was the son of a butcher, born in London about the year 1663, resided in this parish about the year 1710^r. His father's name was James Foe, and why the son altered his name does not appear^s. He received his education at Newington Green, and early displayed his attachment to the cause of liberty and Protestantism, by joining the insurrection under the Duke of Monmouth in the west, and he had the good fortune to escape, and return unnoticed to London. He early imbibed a taste for literature, and wrote a political pamphlet before his twenty-first year. With the business of a

^r Harl. MSS. No. 7001.

^s In a pamphlet, entitled, "The life and strange surprising adventures of Mr. D—— de F——, of London, hosier, who has lived above 50 years by himself in the kingdom of North and South Britain. The various shapes he has appeared in, and the discoveries he has made for the benefit of his country." The author makes De Foe to say, he always hated the English, and took pleasure in depreciating and vilifying them ; witness his *True Born Englishman* ; and that he changed his name merely to make it sound like French. The subject of the tract is a dialogue between De Foe, *Robinson Crusoe*, and his man Friday. London, 1719.



DE FOE.

Especially known.

London. Published by Cochrane & Co. 11, Hatfield Place. 1831.

writer he joined that of a trader, and was first engaged as a hose-factor, and afterwards as a maker of bricks and pantiles near Tilbury Fort in Essex; but his commercial schemes proved unsuccessful, and he became insolvent. De Foe having been born a writer, he spent those hours with a small society for the cultivation of polite literature, which he ought to have employed in the calculations of the counting-house. It is to his credit that, after having been released from his debts by a composition, he paid most of them in full when his circumstances were amended. The first of his writings which excited the public attention, was "The True-born Englishman." Its purport was to furnish a reply to those who were continually abusing King William and some of his friends as foreigners, by shewing that the present race of Englishmen was a mixed and heterogeneous breed, scarcely any of which could lay claim to native purity of blood. His "Shortest Way with the Dissenters, or Proposals for the Establishment of the Church," became a subject of complaint in the House of Commons, and was voted a seditious libel, and burnt by the common hangman, and a prosecution was ordered against the publishers. De Foe at first secreted himself; but upon the apprehension of his printer and bookseller, he came forward in order to secure them, and stood his trial, was convicted, and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, and the pillory. He underwent the infamous punishment with the greatest fortitude, and so far from being ashamed of his fate, that he wrote "A Hymn to the Pillory." Pope, who thought fit to introduce him in his Dunciad, characterizes him in the following line:

"Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe."

By this it would seem the barbarous custom of cutting off the ears of libellers was still practised.

It was generally thought he was treated with unreasonable and unmerited severity, and, at last, obtained his liberation from Newgate by the interposition of Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford; and the Queen herself, compassionating his case, sent money to his wife and family. He continued, after he had regained his liberty, to write upon political subjects, and in 1706 he published, by subscription, his largest piece in verse, which was "Jure Divino," a satire in 12 books. It was intended to expose the doctrine of the divine right of Kings, and to decriy tyrannical government.

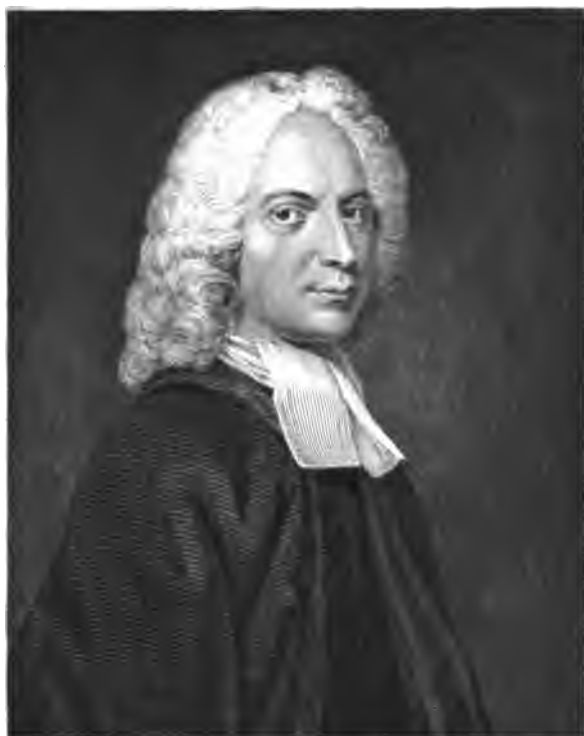
He seems at this time, to have enjoyed the favor of Queen Anne, by whom he was employed, according to his own account, in certain honorable though secret services; and, when the Union with Scotland was projected, he was sent by the Ministers into that country, for the purpose of rendering the measure popular.

His knowledge of commerce and revenue caused him to be frequently consulted by the committees of Parliament there, and he endeavoured to conciliate the good will of the nation, by a poem entitled "Caledonia," highly complimentary to its inhabitants. After the Union was completed, he wrote the history of it, in a folio volume, 1709; and in the same year he published "The History of Addresses." At this time he was living in tranquillity and comfort at Stoke Newington.

The most celebrated of all his works, "The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe¹," appeared in

¹ Supposed to have been founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez.





Isaac Newton

Engraved by F. Newton.

NEWTON'S PRINCIPLES, 1687.

From a Picture by Gainsborough in Dr. Williams's Library

London, May 1857. Published by W. Walker 36 Gray's Inn Square

1719, and no work in any language has been more popular. Its editions have been numberless; it has been translated into almost all modern languages, and continues to be a standard library book.

Defoe's success in this performance induced him to write a number of other lives and adventures, which are now published collectively with his other works^a. He died on the 26th April, 1731, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, leaving a wife and six children. One of his daughters married Mr. Baker the naturalist^{*}. Amongst his publications was a very interesting and affecting account of the great plague in London, and another ingenious and useful book, entitled "Religious Courtship."

ISAAC WATTS, D.D. a nonconformist divine, eminently distinguished for talent and piety, was born at Southampton in 1674, where, under the tuition of a Clergyman of the Established Church, he made rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages, and acquired some knowledge even of Hebrew. When it was proposed by some gentlemen who were apprised of his proficiency, to bear the charges of his education in one of the English Universities, he declared his purpose of continuing among the Dissenters; and at the age of 16 he was placed under the care of the Rev. Thomas Rowe, who kept an academy in London. Twenty-two Latin dissertations on metaphysical and theological subjects found among his papers afford ample evidence of his zealous application during his connection with this institution.

^a *Caulfield's Characters of remarkable Persons*, vol. I. p. 104.

^{*} *Biog. Brit.*

Of his poetical talents at the early age of fifteen years, several specimens have been preserved, and more particularly a Pindaric Ode, addressed to his preceptor Mr. Richorne. At the age of twenty he finished his academical studies, and resided with his father for two years, with a view to farther improvements.

At this time he was invited to become private tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, Bart. at Stoke Newington, near London, and in this situation he continued for five years, gaining universal esteem, cultivating a friendship with his pupil which lasted through life, and connecting with the discharge of his office the study of the Scriptures in the original languages.

Although he was well qualified for the public exercise of his ministry, such was his diffidence, that he would not venture to ascend the pulpit till he had completed his 24th year, at which time he was chosen assistant to Dr. Isaac Chauncy, whom he succeeded as pastor in the year 1702. His constitution was so delicate, that he could not undertake the whole service, and the attack of a fever in 1712, disqualified him for his public duties for four years. In this state of debility, and in consequence of "those wearisome weeks of sickness" which he experienced in the year 1712, and has so pathetically described in his *Reliquiæ Juveniles*, he was kindly received in the house of Sir Thomas Abney during his residence at Theobalds, where the indulgent treatment of this gentleman and his lady contributed to restore his health and spirits.

In this hospitable mansion he not only found a temporary asylum, but a permanent abode; and after

the death of Sir Thomas Abney, he continued with Lady Abney, and with her removed to Stoke Newington, and in the enjoyment of the same kindness and attention spent the remaining years of his life. Here he enjoyed every comfort which friendship and liberality could bestow; and which, by repairing his enfeebled frame, enabled him to resume his services in public, and to prosecute his private studies, no less to the improvement and satisfaction of those with whom he was immediately connected, than to the benefit of the world; insomuch that few persons have acquired a more extensive and a more permanent popularity, in having promoted the interests both of Literature and of Religion.

His reputation attracted the notice of both the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and they seemed to vie with each other which should first confer upon him the honour of the degree of Doctor in Divinity, which he received from these two universities in the year 1728.

His constitution, though in some degree renovated by the attention and kindness which he experienced, was still so delicate and feeble that he found it necessary to remit, and at length to resign his ministerial duties; but his congregation testified their respect for him by declining to accept his offer of the remuneration of his usual salary. However, he gradually declined, and calmly expired, at Stoke Newington, Nov. 25, 1748, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried with great solemnity in the Dissenters' burying ground in Bunhill Fields, but has since had a small monument erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Watts was a man of lively fancy, warm feel-

ing, and a comprehensive understanding, and distinguished by that versatility of talents and pursuits, which enabled him to acquire a considerable degree of reputation in various departments of literature, but which prevented his arriving at a super-eminent rank in any. The characteristic quality of his mind, manifested in his numerous productions, was a devotional spirit. Of his "*Hora Lyrica*," the greatest number belongs to the devotional class, and in these his ardent feelings and imaginations have sometimes transported him beyond the bounds which a correct taste and sound judgment would have prescribed⁷. The same observation may be applied to some of his other productions. The publications of Dr. Watts are numerous, and most of them well known. His works were published collectively by Dr. Gibbons, in 6 vols. 4to. 1754⁸. Dr. Watts "must always be regarded as one of those whose whole heart was devoted to the promotion of the best interests of mankind, and whose life would have done honour to any system of opinions."

JAMES BURGH, LL. D.^a an ingenious writer, born at Madderty in the county of Perth, in 1714, was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, being in-

⁷ Dr. Watts, on his poem on the death of Mr. Gunston, after calling on "the buildings to weep," continues

"Mourn ye young gardens; ye unfinish'd gates,
Ye green enclosures, and ye growing sweets,
Lament."—(See p. 66.)

⁸ Gibbons's *Memoirs of Watts*. *Johnson's Lives of the Poets—Gen. Biog.*

^a He was honoured with the degree of LL.D. by the University of Oxford, for his Answer to Mr. Lindsey's Apology for resigning the vicarage of Catterick. *Biog. Brit.*

tended for the ministry, of which profession his father was ; but was under the necessity of declining it on account of his health ; and embarked in the linen trade, and lost all his property. This misfortune obliged him to remove to London, where he supported himself for some time as corrector to the press, and by making indexes ; after which he became an assistant in a grammar school at Great Marlow in Bucks, and while in this situation he published (without his name) in 1746, a pamphlet to rouse the nation against popery, called " Britain's Remembrancer," which passed through five editions. In 1747 he became master of an academy at Stoke Newington, but which he soon afterwards removed to Newington Green, and where he conducted it with reputation to himself and benefit to his scholars for 19 years. Independent of the attention which he devoted to his school, he wrote and published several valuable works. In 1771 he gave up the charge of his school, and died at Islington in 1775.

ADAM ANDERSON was a native of Scotland, and brother to the Rev. James Anderson, D. D. editor of the " *Diplomata Scotia*," and " *Royal Genealogies*," and minister of the Scots church in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, and known in London among his connections by the name of Bishop Anderson, a learned but imprudent man, who lost great part of his property in the year 1726. Adam Anderson was 40 years clerk in the South Sea House, and the latter part of that time chief clerk of the Stock and New Annuities ; he was, besides, one of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, and one of the Court

of Assistants of the Scots Corporation in London^b. In 1762 he published "An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce," of which a new edition appeared in 4 vols. 4to. in 1789. He was thrice married, and died in 1775^c. Mr. Anderson resided in a house four doors east of Lordship house in Church Street, which is now in the occupation of Dr. Aikin.

THOMAS DAY, an English writer, born in Wellclose Square, London, in 1748. His father Thomas Day, Esq. (who was Collector of the Customs Outward in the port of London, and this son was by the second wife, Jane Bonham, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Bonham, an eminent merchant in the city,) died while he was an infant, and left him a fortune of £1200. a year. He received his education first at Stoke Newington^d, from whence he was removed to the Charter House, and became a boarder with Dr. Crusius, a master distinguished for his grammatical and classical learning; there he continued from 9 until 16 years of age, when he was removed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which college he was a Gentleman Commoner, and continued at the university three years, which he left without taking any degree. In 1765 he entered of the Middle Temple, and studied the law sufficiently

^b Mr. Anderson lodged in a house kept by Robert Seal, afterwards in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Grafton, for several summers, about 1763. See *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1788.

^c *Gen. Biog. Dict.* *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1783.

^d Mr. Day lived with his mother in 1750, and afterwards in the house occupied by the late John Bowles, and now the property and residence of Mrs. Kinder.



Engraved by W. B.

THOMAS DAY ESQ.^r

to be called to the bar, which he was on the 14th of May 1778, but never followed the law as a profession. After this he spent some years travelling in foreign countries, rather with a view of studying men and manners, than of examining the countries in a topographical view. The fruit of his researches into the conditions of his fellow-creatures, excited in him sentiments of wretchedness bordering upon melancholy; but the strength of his mind, and the excellent impressions left by a good education, enabled him to overcome the langour into which he was falling. His manners were very eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and his friend Mr. Bicknell took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury to educate them in the antient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. This project, however, failed; and on the 10th Feb. 1778, at Bath, he married Miss Milnes, of Wakefield, a lady possessed of a fine understanding, and at the same time capable of conforming to the peculiarities of Mr. Day. He resided first at Stapleford Abbots in Essex, and afterwards he took a farm near Chertsey in Surrey, in which he employed many of the neighbouring poor in experimental processes. He was the author of many works, but the only one by which his name will be perpetuated is "The History of Sandford and Merton," in 3 vols. a romantic Tale for young persons, pleasing but fanciful, and of much the same stamp as Rousseau's *Emilius*; and also his "History of little Jack," in one volume. The former of these works powerfully inculcates all the manly virtues of courage, activity, temperance, independence, and generosity, and contains many useful instructions in

the principles of science. The moral story of little Jack, which is entertaining, and displays the good effects of activity, industry, sobriety, and honesty, is, that it is of very little consequence how a man comes into the world, provided he behaves well, and discharges his duty when he is in it.

His death was occasioned by his disregard of common customs. Having a favourite foal, he would not suffer it to be broke in, because it was cruel, but undertook the management of it himself, the consequence of which was, that the animal threw him, and gave him a violent kick on the scull, of which he died Sept. 8, 1789^{*}; being only in the forty-second year of his age.

RICHARD PRICE, a celebrated writer of the eighteenth century, the son of a dissenting minister at Bridge-end in Glamorganshire, was born at Tynton, the 22d Feb. 1723. He received part of his education at Neath, whence he removed in 1735, to Petwyn in Carmarthenshire, where he was placed under the care of the Rev. Samuel Jones. Being designed for the ministerial profession, he was, after continuing under Mr. Jones's instructions about four years, sent to the academy of the Rev. Vavasor Griffith, at Talgarth in Brecknockshire.

By the death of his father and mother in the years 1739 and 1740, Mr. Price was left in a considerable degree dependent on an uncle, the Rev. Samuel Price, of London, who was co-pastor with Dr. Watts; and he was accordingly removed from Talgarth to Lon-

^{*} *Blag. Brit.*

don, and entered a student in the academy, of which Mr. Eames was the principal tutor. Here he cultivated with great diligence and success the different branches of academical learning, particularly the mathematical sciences, and moral philosophy, in which he afterwards acquired an unfading reputation. After residing at Mr. Eames's academy four years, he became domestic chaplain to George Streatfeild, of Stoke Newington, Esq. which situation, while it gave him ample leisure for study, afforded him opportunities of assisting with his services the ministers and congregations in and about London. In 1757 he married, and in the following year settled at Newington Green, and became pastor of the congregation there. In the year 1763 he was chosen afternoon preacher to the congregation of Poor Jewry Street, London.

On December 5, 1765, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, to whose Transactions he had been a frequent and valuable contributor. In the year 1769, the University of Aberdeen, out of pure respect to Mr. Price's extraordinary merits, presented him with the diploma of doctor of divinity. In the following year he was chosen pastor of the congregation at the Gravel-pit Meeting, Hackney, and was for many years one of the trustees of the estates of the late Dr. Daniel Williams.

In 1783, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College, in Connecticut, and he was afterwards elected a Fellow of the American Philosophical Societies at Philadelphia and Boston, and left Newington Green at Michaelmas in the same year.

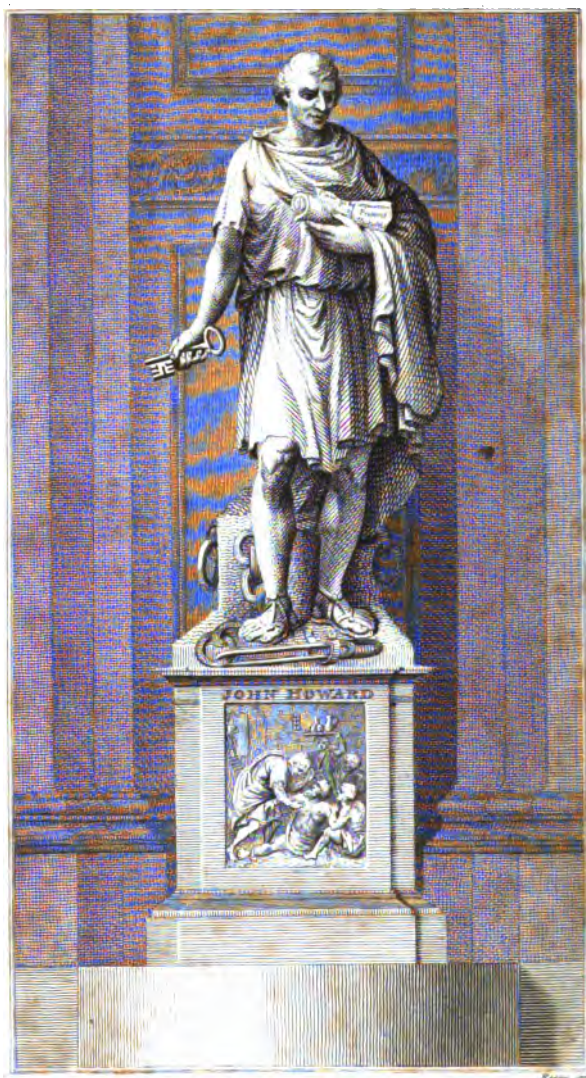
In the year 1786, when a new academical institution among the dissenters was established at Hackney, Dr. Price was appointed tutor in the highest branches of the mathematics, but soon resigned.

In February 1791, Dr. Price was seized with a fever, the effects of a severe cold, and died at Hackney the 19th of April following, in the 68th year of his age.

Dr. Price was a voluminous writer, and contributed various papers to the Philosophical Transactions, which are inserted in different volumes, from 1763 to 1786.

JOHN HOWARD, Esq. the celebrated English philanthropist, was born at Hackney in 1726. His father was a tradesman in London, but died while his son was an infant, who was left in the hands of guardians, by whom, at a proper age, he was apprenticed to a grocer. His constitution, however, being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from the master, and went abroad. On his return, he lodged with a widow at Stoke Newington^f, who attended him with such care during his illness, that he conceived an affection for her, though she was much older than himself, and they were married. Mrs. Howard lived only about three years, and he was a sincere mourner for her loss. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried into France. On his

^f Mr. Howard came to Stoke Newington about, or rather before 1750, and lodged in the next house to Mrs. Wollaston, whence he removed to the eighth house from the church, which was kept as a lodging-house by Mrs. Sarah Lardeau, whom he afterwards married. See *Gent. Mag.* June 1793.



release, he went to Italy, and on his return settled in Hampshire. In 1758, he married a second wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Leeds, of Croxton, Cambridgeshire, but she died in 1765, soon after she had borne him her only child, a son. He was at this time fixed at Cardington, near Bedford, where he purchased an estate.

In 1773, he served the office of sheriff for Bedfordshire, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he was examined before the House of Commons on the subject of the prisons, and received the thanks of the House. He then extended his benevolent views to foreign countries, making various excursions through all parts of Europe. In 1777 he published the state of prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons. In 1780 he published an appendix to it, with an account of his travels in Italy; and, in 1784, a new edition appeared, with considerable additions.

About this time some warm admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for erecting a statue to his honour, but at his earnest request the design was dropped. In 1789 he published an account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, in quarto. In this work he signified his intention of revisiting Russia and Turkey, and of extending his route into the East. "I am not insensible," he says, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting, however, in the protection of that kind providence which has



hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm; but to a serious, deliberate conviction, that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of retired life." He fell a sacrifice to his humanity; for, visiting a sick patient at Cherson, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection, and died Jan 20, 1790. He was buried in the neighbourhood of Cherson, and all honours were paid to his memory, by Prince Potemkin. Dr. Aikin expresses himself in the following terms, in the *General Biography*: "The bare recital of what Mr. Howard did in the cause of humanity, is sufficient to place him among the greatest benefactors of mankind, as well as the most extraordinary private characters recorded in biography. He was, indeed, singularly calculated for the task which he undertook. Accustomed to the most rigorous temperance, so as to discard from his diet animal food and fomented liquors, he found no difficulty in living in the poorest countries. In all other respects his mind was equally master of his body, and he incurred hardships of every kind without repugnance. In temper he was calm and reposed, but firm and resolute; proof against every allurement or intimidation that might divert him from his purpose. Economical in private expences, he knew no bounds in his expenditure on objects of public utility, and regarded money only as

an instrument of beneficence. In honour, integrity, and attachment to principles, he was not surpassed by any human being. His talents were rather of the useful than shining kind, but peculiarly adapted for that collection of facts and observations in which he employed himself. The testimony of public respect which he refused when living, has been conferred upon his memory, and his monumental statue was one of the first of those by which the Cathedral of St. Paul^h has been made a receptacle of national worthies."

THOMAS COOKE, Esq. a very eccentric character, who resided at Constantinople as a merchant, at the time Charles the Twelfth of Sweden was in Turkey, in 1714, and who contributed in a very munificent manner to the relief of the royal prisoner. Mr. Cooke well knew the Divan wished to get rid of the King, their prisoner, who always pleaded poverty and inability to pay his debts, and they having lent him money, were afraid to lend any more. He devised a scheme to assist him, and applied to the high treasurer upon the subject, who heard the proposal with great satisfaction, but was surprised to be told "your excellency must find the money." To this he answered by putting a very natural question: "how will you ever pay us?" Mr. Cooke replied, they were building a mosque, and would stand in need of lead to cover it, which he would engage to supply. The treasurer replied, he would speak to the grand vizier, and directed him to call again, which he did the next morning, when the proposal was accepted and the arrangements concluded on. Mr. Cooke then treated

^h *Howard's Life by Aikin.*

with the King of Sweden, and offered him a certain sum of money upon condition of being paid in copper, the exportation of which from Sweden had been for some time prohibited, at a stipulated price. The offer was accepted, the money paid to the King by the hands of La Mortraye, the well-known author of several volumes of travels, and Mr. Cooke received an order upon the states of Sweden, to be paid in copper, which he sold to a house in that kingdom, at an advance of £.12,000 sterling, upon the first cost, besides the profit he obtained upon the sale of his lead. The money lent was not sufficient for the King's liberation; he stayed in Turkey till he had nothing left but a knife and fork. Upon hearing of his situation Mr. Cooke one day surprised him with a present of his whole sideboard of plate; and for his conduct towards their Sovereign, his name was idolized by the Swedes. His connection with this parish was occasioned by his having married one of the daughters of Sir Nathaniel Gould¹. On his return to England, he resided at Stoke Newington, first in the house which was built by Mr. Gunston, from whence, after the death of his father-in-law, he removed into his house at the next door. Mr. Cooke was a Turkey merchant, and for many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and a director of the Bank of England, of which he was governor three years. He was a man singular in his character, very shrewd, but in high estimation with many, particularly on account of his unbounded beneficence. Having made his will, whereby he had bequeathed £.1000 to the clerks of the Bank, he resolved on

¹ See page 81.

being his own executor, and to give them the money in his life time; and accordingly in the month of February preceding his death, he sent a note of £.1000 to the Governors of the Bank, requesting it might be distributed among the clerks, in the proportion of a guinea for every year that each person had been in their service^k; and the remaining £3. to the porters. He had issue two daughters, both of whom died before him; the elder 3d Nov. 1728, aged 6; the younger, to the great grief of her parents, 20th Nov. 1749, aged 23. He died at Stoke Newington, 12th Aug. 1752, aged 80. As a proof of the singularity of his temper, the following account of his funeral will only be necessary^l. Agreeable to his own directions, he was attended to the grave by twelve poor housekeepers belonging to a box-club at Stoke Newington, of which he had long been a generous and useful member. To each of them he bequeathed a guinea and a suit of clothes, and as much victuals and drink as they chose, but if any of them should appear to be fuddled, he forfeited his legacy, and was only to receive half a crown for his day's work.

His corpse was wrapped in a clean blanket, sewed up, and being put into a common coffin, was conveyed, with the above attendants in three coaches, to the grave close to a stile, near Sir John Morden's College, on Blackheath, of which he was a trustee; when the corpse was taken out of the coffin, which was left in the College for the first pensioner it would fit, and buried in a winding sheet upright, in the ground according to the Eastern custom. His widow maintained the same benevolent character, and died here 15th Jan. 1763, aged 63. Her aunt Mrs. Anne

^k *Gent. Mag.* 1762, p. 92.

^l *Ibid.* 1752.

Hartopp survived her till April 6 in the following year, when she died at the age of 81, having lived till that time with another branch of the family, of the name of Hurlock, in General Fleetwood's house. Her death dissolved the connection which had subsisted more than a century between this parish and the families of Fleetwood and Hartopp.

JAMES BROWN, Esq. was a respectable inhabitant of this parish, from the year 1734 until 1788. He was the only surviving son of James Brown, M. D.^m was born at Kelso in the shire of Roxburgh in North Britain, 23 May, 1709, and was educated under the Rev. Robert Freind, D. D. at Westminster-school, where he became well acquainted with the Latin and Greek classics. At the latter end of 1722, he went with his father to Constantinopleⁿ, and having a great natural aptitude for learning languages, acquired a competent knowledge of Turkish, Vulgar Greek, and Italian, returned home in 1725, and made himself master of the Spanish language. About the year 1732, he first started the idea of a Directory or a List of principal Traders in London; and having been at some pains to lay the foundation of it, gave it to the late Mr. Kent, printer in Finch Lane, Cornhill, who pursued it, and ultimately made his fortune by the publication. In 1741, he entered into an agreement with some of the principal merchants in London, members of the Russia Company (of which Sir John Thompson was then Governor) as their chief agent or factor, for the purpose of carrying on

^m He died Nov. 24, 1732.

ⁿ Abraham Stanyan, Esq. being the Ambassador from the court of London.

a trade through Russia, to and from Persia; and he sailed for Riga on Michaelmas-day in that year, from thence he passed through Russia, down the Volga to Astrachan, and sailed along the Caspian-sea to Reshd in Persia, where he established a Factory, in which he continued near four years. During this time he travelled in state to the camp of Nadir Shah, commonly known by the name of Kouli Khan, with a letter which had been transmitted to him from the late King George the Second to that monarch. While he resided in this country he applied himself much to the study of the language, and made such a proficiency in it, that after his return home, he compiled a very copious Persian Dictionary and Grammar, with many curious specimens of their writing, which is yet in MS. and was in the possession of his son James Brown, Esq. of St. Alban's, but who presented it a few years ago to the late Dr. Williams's library, in Red-cross Street, London.

Mr. Brown being dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the merchants in London, and sensible of the danger that the Factory was constantly exposed to from the unsettled and tyrannical nature of the government of Persia (of which the following year produced sufficient evidence, the Factory being plundered of property to the amount of £80,000, and a final period put to the Persian trade), resigned his charge to the gentlemen who were appointed to succeed him, and returned to London on Christmas Day 1746, and was the last survivor of all the persons concerned in the establishment of that trade". He published in 1735, without his name, "The Duty of a King and

* *Gent. Mag.* 1788, part II. p. 1128; and *Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

his People ; being two Orations of Isocrates ; the one containing the Duty of a King, the other containing the Duty of a Subject : to which is prefixed the Life of Isocrates, taken from the best Authors." Mr. Brown died Nov. 30, and was buried at Stoke Newington.

Mr. WILLIAM HAYWARD, merchant of London, built a good house^p in this parish, in which he died Dec. 11, 1731, and in a year or two after his widow married the Rev. Thomas Wilson, D. D. afterwards Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of St. Margaret, Westminster, and of St. Stephen, Walbrook. He lived in Mr. Hayward's house for a short time, during which he was renowned for his patriotism and his *Platonic* attachment to "Diva Macaula^q." Being offended with the Ministry, who had refused him some church preferment, he became violently patriotic or hostile to the government, and offered his patronage to Mrs. Catharine Macaulay, who undertook, under his auspices, to write a "History of England" for the purpose of vilifying monarchical government, and applauding that of a commonwealth. He made a deed of gift of his property to that lady, and caused a bust of her to be erected in the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook ; but, upon some subsequent disagreement between them, he removed the bust from the church ; but, the deed being irrevocable, the lady kept the instrument *and the Doctor lost his property*. She was re-married, in 1778, to the Rev. William Graham.

^p The third large house by the side of the high road, north of the Three Crowns Tavern, now in the occupation of Mr. Simes.

^q The *saint* whose figure he had caused to be erected near the altar.

The renowned HANNAH SNELL, a female soldier.*

The story of this extraordinary woman (formerly an inhabitant of Stoke Newington) perhaps may not be generally known, and from the singularity of her character, it may afford amusement to some, but more particularly to those who are partial to eccentricity, which has induced me to give it place here.

Hannah Snell was born in Fryers Street, in the city of Worcester, on the 23d of April, 1723. Her grandfather embracing the military profession, served under William III. and Queen Anne, and terminated his career at the battle of Malplaquet, where he received a mortal wound.—Her father was a hosier and dyer, and had a family of three sons and six daughters, of whom Hannah was the youngest but one.

In the year 1740, having lost her father and mother, Hannah removed to London, where she for some time resided with one of her sisters, married to a Mr. Gray, carpenter, in Ship Street, Wapping. Soon after her arrival in the metropolis, she became acquainted with a Dutch seaman, named James Summs, who paid his addresses to her, and they were married on the 6th of January, 1743. It was not long, however, before she found herself miserably deceived in the opinion she had formed of her husband. He abandoned her company for that of women of the lowest description, with whom he squandered the little property which his wife possessed, and having involved himself deeply in debt, he deserted her entirely, leaving her pregnant, to struggle with all

* *Eccentric Mag.* vol. II. p. 430.

the horrors of poverty. Two months after his departure, she was delivered of a girl, who died at the early age of seven months.

From the time her husband abandoned her, she had again resided with her sister; but being, by the death of her child, released from every tie, she resolved to set out in quest of the man, whom, notwithstanding his ill usage, she still continued to love. In order to execute this design with a better grace, and more chance of success, she put on a suit of her brother-in-law's clothes, assumed his name, James Gray, and set off on the 23d of November, 1745. Having travelled to Coventry, and being unable to procure any intelligence of her husband, on the 27th of the same month, she enlisted into General Guise's regiment, and in the company belonging to Captain Miller.

She remained at Coventry about three weeks, during which time she made many fruitless enquiries after her husband. The north being then the seat of war, and her regiment being at Carlisle, she left Coventry with seventeen other recruits, and joined the regiment after a march of three weeks, which she performed with as much ease as any of her comrades.

On her arrival at Carlisle, she was instructed in the military exercise, and was soon able to perform it with great skill and dexterity. She had not been long in this place, when her serjeant, whose name was Davis, having a criminal passion for a young woman in the town, and considering Hannah as a proper person for promoting his design, applied to her to assist him in executing it. She appeared to

acquiesce in his desire, but privately disclosed the whole matter to the intended victim, and warned her of her danger. By this conduct she gained the young woman's confidence and esteem, and being frequently in each other's company, the jealousy of Davis was excited, and gave birth to the desire of revenge. He accordingly seized an early opportunity of charging his supposed rival before the commanding officer with neglect of duty; and she was sentenced to receive six hundred lashes. Five hundred were inflicted, but the remaining hundred were remitted in consequence of the intercession of some of the officers.

This cruel punishment was not sufficient to satisfy the resentment of the jealous Davis; he omitted no opportunity to mortify her, and to put her on such duties as he knew to be disagreeable or difficult. For this ill usage she however found some compensation in the increased affection of her female friend.

Not long after the above unhappy occurrence, another cause of uneasiness appeared. A fresh recruit, a native of Worcester, by trade a carpenter, and who had lodged in the house of her brother-in-law, having joined the regiment, she became justly apprehensive of a discovery of her sex, and her uneasiness increased to such a degree, that she at length resolved to desert. Having taken every possible precaution, she repaired to her female acquaintance and informed her of her design. The latter endeavoured to dissuade her from such a dangerous enterprise; but finding that her resolution was fixed, she furnished her with money; and Hannah having taken leave of her affectionate friend, immediately

commenced her journey on foot for Portsmouth. About a mile from Carlisle, perceiving some people employed in picking peas, and their clothes lying at some distance, she exchanged her regimental coat for one of the old coats belonging to the men, and proceeded on her journey.

Arriving at Liverpool, Hannah stopped at a small public house, where she acted the gallant, and rendered Boniface jealous of his wife. A battle was the consequence, in which the supposed gallant so completely drubbed her host, that he was obliged to keep his bed next day. From this place she suddenly decamped, and proceeded to Chester, where what she had obtained from the landlady at Liverpool enabled her to appear in a more genteel style.

At Chester she took lodgings in a private house, in which likewise resided a young mantua-maker, with whom she soon contrived to ingratiate herself. She pushed her suit with much ardour, till at length on some pretence she obtained five guineas of the unsuspecting female, and then thought it time to leave Chester.

In an intrigue in which she engaged with a widow at Winchester, our gallant was not quite so successful. Here she met, for once, with her match; the widow had the art to empty her pockets, leaving her lover to ruminate on her folly, and to finish her journey on foot with the few shillings she had remaining.

Hannah was about a month in travelling from Carlisle to Portsmouth, where she soon enlisted as a marine in Colonel Fraser's regiment. Three weeks afterwards a draft was made from the regiment for

the East Indies, and Hannah among the rest was ordered to repair on-board the Swallow sloop, one of the ships of Admiral Boscawen's fleet. She soon made herself remarkable on-board by her dexterity and address in washing, mending, and cooking for her messmates; and these little good offices obtained her the particular notice of Mr. Wyegate, one of the lieutenants of the marines, who, in a very friendly manner, requested her to become one of their mess. This offer she readily accepted, and soon became a great favourite with the crew of the sloop. She was regarded as a boy, and in case of an engagement her station was on the quarter-deck to fight at small-arms, and she was one of the after-guard; she was also obliged to keep watch every four hours night and day, and frequently to go aloft*.

The Swallow having sustained considerable damage in a storm, was obliged to put into the port of Lisbon to refit. A month having been occupied with the necessary repairs, the Swallow again put to sea to rejoin the fleet; but, the night after her departure, another tempest, equally violent with the former, destroyed the greatest part of the new rigging, so that she was reduced to a state very little better than a wreck. Hannah took her turn at the pump, which was kept constantly going, declined no office however dangerous, and established her character for courage, skill, and intrepidity.

The ship was a second time repaired at Gibraltar, and having touched at the Madeiras, made the best of her way to the Cape of Good Hope, where, having

* *Gent. Mag.* July, 1750.

joined the rest of the squadron, they proceeded to make an attack on the Mauritius, which, however, proved unsuccessful. During the voyage from the Cape of Good Hope, they were reduced to short allowance, and but a pint of water a day. The Admiral then bore away for Fort St. David, on the coast of Coromandel, where the fleet soon afterwards arrived; where Hannah, with the rest of the marines, being disembarked, after a march of three weeks joined the English army encamped before Ariacoupon, which place was to have been stormed, but a shell having burst and blown up their magazine, the besieged were obliged to abandon it¹. This adventure gave Hannah fresh spirits, and afforded her an opportunity of displaying her intrepidity, which she omitted no opportunity of doing, so that her conduct acquired the commendation of all her officers.

The army then proceeded to the attack of Pondicherry, and after lying before that place eleven weeks, and suffering very great hardships, they were obliged by the rainy season to abandon the siege. Hannah was in the first party of English foot, who forded the river breast high, under an incessant fire from a French battery. She was likewise on the picket guard, continued on that duty seven nights successively, and laboured very hard about fourteen days at throwing up the trenches.

During this time she maintained her usual firmness, and her conduct was perfectly consistent with the character of bravery which has ever distinguished

¹ *Gent. Mag.* vol. XIX. p. 135.

the British soldier. In one of the attacks, however, her career was well nigh terminated. She fired thirty seven rounds during the engagement, and received, according to her account, six shots in her right leg, five in the left, and what was still more painful, a dangerous wound in the lower part of her body. The latter gave her great uneasiness, as she feared lest it might lead to a discovery of her sex, which, even at the hazard of her life, she was determined to conceal. It was therefore necessary that she should conceal the knowledge of her wound from the surgeons, and this she knew it would be in vain to attempt without assistance. Intrusting her secret to a black woman who attended her, and who had access to the surgeon's medicines, the latter procured lint, salve, and other necessaries. The pain became extremely acute, and she endeavoured to extract the ball, which she at length accomplished with her finger and thumb. Notwithstanding this painful and dangerous operation, she soon made a perfect cure.

Being removed to the hospital of Cuddalore, during her residence there, the greater part of the fleet sailed. As soon as she was completely cured, she was sent on-board the Tartar pink, and continued to do the duty of a sailor till the return of the fleet from Madras. She was soon afterwards turned over to the Eltham man of war, Captain Lloyd, and sailed with that ship to Bombay. Here the vessel, which had sprung a leak on the passage, was heaved down to have her bottom thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

This operation lasted five weeks; the Captain re-

mained on shore, while Hannah, in common with the rest of the crew, had her turn on the watch. On one of these occasions, Mr. Allen, the lieutenant who commanded in the captain's absence, desired her to sing a song, but she excused herself, saying she was very unwell. The officer, however, being of a haughty and imperious disposition, peremptorily insisted that she should comply, which she as resolutely refused to do, alleging that to sing was no part of a soldier's duty, and that he had no authority to require it. She soon afterwards had occasion to regret her non-compliance, for being suspected of making free with a shirt belonging to one of her comrades, though no proof could be adduced, the lieutenant ordered her to be put in irons. After remaining in this situation five days, she was ordered to the gangway, and received twelve lashes, after which he sent her to the fore-topmast head for four hours. This injustice of his did not however go unpunished, for as they were unrigging the ship, after her arrival in England, one of the sailors let a block fall upon his head, which hurt him very much, and endangered his life. The shirt was afterwards found in the chest of the man who complained that he had lost it.

From Bombay the *Eltham* returned to Fort St. David, and on the 19th of November 1749, that ship, together with the rest of the fleet, set sail for the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant Wyegate, who has been mentioned before in this narrative, died the day after their departure. His loss was a severe stroke to Hannah, as she was greatly attached to him, and he was one of her most sincere friends.

Soon after the death of Mr. Wyegate, the second

lieutenant of the ship took her into his service, in which she remained about two months, when having engaged a boy to attend him, he recommended her to Mr. Wallace, third lieutenant of the ship, who received her into his service, and treated her with distinguished kindness during the whole voyage.

About this time the sailors began to rally her, because she had no beard, and they soon afterwards jocosely christened her Miss Molly Gray. This sneering appellation occasioned her considerable alarm, as she feared lest some of the crew might suspect that she was a female, and avail themselves of some favourable opportunity to ascertain the truth of their suspicions. Instead therefore of resenting this treatment, she resolved to take part in all their scenes of dissipation, and endeavour to pass for as good a man as any on board. Accordingly, when the ship arrived at Lisbon, she joined the crew in every party of pleasure on shore, and was one of the foremost to promote every species of joviality. She acted her part so naturally, that her success far exceeded her expectation; so that the name of Miss Molly was here buried in oblivion, and Hearty Jemmy was substituted in its stead.

While the vessel remained at Lisbon, Hannah being in company with some of her shipmates, chanced to enter a house of entertainment, where they met with an English sailor who had been at Genoa in a Dutch vessel. She took the opportunity of enquiring after her long-lost husband, and was informed that he had been confined at Genoa for murdering a native of that place, who was a gentleman of some distinction; and that, to expiate his

crime, he had been put into a bag with a quantity of stones, and thus thrown into the sea. Distressing as this information must have been, Hannah had, however, sufficient command over herself to conceal her emotions.

Leaving Lisbon, she arrived in safety at Spithead. At Portsmouth she fell in company with her female friend, for whose sake she had been whipped at Carlisle. This girl was then single, and remembering Hannah, would have married her, but as she did not choose to discover herself, nor rudely to refuse the favour, she deferred it till she had been at London and received her money. She accordingly proceeded to London, to the house of her sister, who, notwithstanding her disguise and long absence, immediately recognized her, and gave her a hearty welcome. Soon afterwards she met with several of her fellowshipmates; and after receiving their pay, and she was about to part with them for ever, she discovered her sex, that they might be witness of the truth of her adventures. One of them immediately offered to marry her, but which she declined.

Having, when the story became known, acquired a considerable degree of popularity, she was advised, as she possessed a good voice, to apply for an engagement to the Managers of the Royalty Theatre, Wellclose-square. As they closed with her offer, she appeared before the public in the character of Bill Bobstay, a sailor. She likewise represented Firelock, a military character, and in a most masterly and correct manner went through the manual and platoon exercises.

In this capacity she did not, however, continue

many months, but quitted the stage; and as she preferred male attire, she resolved to continue to wear it during the remainder of her life^u. In consideration of the hardships she had endured in the service of her country, and in consequence of a petition to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland, Government granted her a pension of £30.^x and she was put upon the out-pensioners' list at Chelsea; with the assistance of which she took a public-house in the neighbourhood of Wapping. On one side of the sign was painted the figure of a jolly British tar, and on the other the valiant marine; underneath which was inscribed, "The Widow in Masquerade; or, the female Warrior."

These attractive signs produced the desired effect: her house was well frequented, and she lived many years in the enjoyment of prosperity, which compensated, in some measure, for the distresses she had experienced in the early period of her life. She afterwards married — Eyles, a carpenter, at Newbury in Berkshire; and a lady of fortune, who admired her heroism and eccentricity of conduct, having honoured her with particular notice, became god-mother to her son, and contributed liberally towards his education.^y Mrs. Eyles continued to receive her pension to the day of her death, and lived for some time with her son George Spence Eyles, in Church Street, Stoke Newington; but about three years before her death,

^u Her costume was a laced hat and cockade, and a sword and ruffles. There were several good portraits of her, published 1750.

^x *Gent. Mag.* July, 1750, p. 292.

^y *Lysons's Chelsea.*

she discovered symptoms of insanity, and was admitted as a patient at Bethlem Hospital, where she died 8 Feb. 1792, aged 69 years.

Narrative of the Case of JOSEPH STILL, who was hanged on Stamford Hill, for Murder, in Queen Elizabeth's Walk.

This man came to London in search of employment, and for some time maintained himself by selling poultry in the streets; but shortly afterwards he enlisted into the army, in which he continued nine years. Having obtained his discharge, he became acquainted with a set of thieves, who committed depredations in the neighbourhood of London; and being apprehended, he was tried at the Old Bailey, and whipped.

Having obtained his liberty, he returned to his former way of life; and, being taken into custody in Hertfordshire, he was tried, convicted, and punished by burning in the hand. After this he began the practice of robbing higlers on the highway, and he obtained the appellation of Chicken Joe, from his singular dexterity in that employment.

After continuing in this course a considerable time, he commenced footpad, and committed a great number of robberies on the roads near town, escaping detection for a long time, on account of his wearing a mask over his face.

At length having drunk at an ale-house in the Kingsland Road till his spirits were somewhat elevated, he proceeded to Stoke Newington, and, after sauntering for some time about the fields, without meeting with any person whom he durst venture to

attack, he went into Queen Elizabeth's Walk, behind the church, where he met a gentleman's servant, whose money he demanded. The servant making resistance, a battle ensued, and Still drawing a knife, stabbed the man in the body, and ran away; but some people coming up, while the man was sensible enough to tell them what had happened, he was pursued, taken, and brought to the spot where the footman was expiring; and being searched, the bloody knife with which he had committed the deed was found in his pocket. The man died after declaring that Still was the murderer; and the latter was committed to Newgate; and being indicted at the Old Bailey, was found guilty, received sentence of death, and was executed on Stamford Hill, on the 22d of March 1717^s.

PREBENDARIES OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

The Prebendary of Stoke Newington has the 16th stall on the left side of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral; and the corps of his prebend is in the parish of Stoke Newington in the county of Middlesex.

		£.	s.	d.
Onera hujus Præbendæ	{ Primitiæ	-	-	28 0 0
	{ Decimæ	-	-	2 16 0
				<hr/> 30 16 0

WILWARDUS vel VILWARDUS filius Siradi vel Siredi.

FULCO PRIOR, J. OSYTH.

WALTERUS, FILIUS RICHARDI^a EPISCOPI.

^a *New Newgate Calendar*, vol. I. p. 227.

^a Richardus de Belmeis secundus, nephew to Richard de Belmeis the first, by his brother Walter, and Archdeacon of Middle-

GILBERTUS FOLIOT was Abbot of Gloucester about the year 1139, from whence he was promoted to the see of Hereford in 1148^b, and from thence to the see of London, 24th March^c, 1163 (on the death of Richardus de Belmeis secundus), and enthroned on the 28th April following. He was the first English Bishop that was canonically translated from one bishopric to another. In all the disputes between Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and King Henry the Second, he adhered faithfully to the King, and was partaker of all his counsels^d. He died at London; 28th Feb. 1187^e, after he had been Bishop twenty-three years, ten months, and seventeen days.

JOHN DE GARLAND.

WILLIAM COMIN.

RANULF DE BISACIA. A Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1217^f, also in 1226^g, and was witness to a deed of letting the Tithes or Church of Walton in le Stoke (Essex), when Robert de Watford was Dean of London^h. Also to a deed of Galfry de Lucy, the

sex. He was promoted to the see of London after the death of Robert de Sigillo. The time of his consecration is uncertain; some authors say in the beginning of October 1152, others in Sept (Godwin, in the beginning of Oct. 1151), but Warton says, he was ordained Presbyter to Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, at Otterford, in 1152, Sept. 20; and consecrated at Canterbury the same year, Sept. 20. He died in 1162, on the 4th of May. *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. I. p. 12.

^b Godwin says 1149.

^c Godwin says, he was translated in 1161, which was before the death of Richard de Belmeis the second.

^d See *Dr. Brady's Complete History*.

^e Stow says he died in 1186.

^f *Reg. Dec. et Cap. Pyx. B.*

^g *Cart. Orig.*

^h *Ibid.*

Dean and Chapter, and Simon the Chaplain of Basinschag of certain of their houses. Also to a grant of two acres of land in Burling, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in 1243¹.

HENRY DE WENGHAM, a person of extraordinary abilities, and in great favour with King Henry the Third, who heaped upon him preferments both in church and state ; besides many ecclesiastical benefices and churches which the King bestowed upon him, in the year 1252, he made him Chancellor of Gascony ; in 1255, Dean of Totenhall and of St. Martin's in London², and also high Chancellor of England. In January 1259, he was elected Bishop of Winchester, which he refused, fearing the displeasure of the King his patron ; but was chosen Bishop of London the latter end of the same year, and consecrated Feb. 15, 1260, in the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Southwark, by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury ; and when the King restored him to his temporalities, he granted him licence to retain all his ecclesiastical benefices, which at the time of his

¹ *Cart. Orig.*

² There was formerly situate in St Martin's Lane, within Aldigate, a fair and large college of a Dean and secular Canons or Priests, founded by Ingilricus and Edwardus (or Girardus) his brother, in the year 1056, and confirmed by William the Conqueror, in the second year of his reign (1068). For an account of the many privileges which they enjoyed, see *Stow's Survey*, p. 920, not omitting the sanctuary granted to them by the Conqueror, whereby they were privileged to have the tuition and immunities of all those persons, which for treasons, felonies, trespasses, or any other cause, should flee for succour, or abide therein ; and see *Newcourt's Report*. vol. I. 424.

promotion were of the King's patronage¹. He died in 1262, and was buried on the south wall of St. Paul's Church, above the choir next to Eustace de Fauconberge^m. He founded a chantry in his Cathedral for two priests, at the altar of St. Michael, to pray for his soul; the revenues of which were to be received yearly, out of the Church of Great Wakering in Essex, by the hands of the Abbot of Bileigh; each chaplain's portion was six marks, besides four marks yearly for his obit, 25s. yearly to the poor on the day of his anniversary, and half a mark to the chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

HENRY DE WENGHAM was one of the executors to the before-named Henry de Wengham, Bishop of London, as appears by the King's mandatory letters to those executors, to acquit His Majesty, dated 3d Jan. 1262; wherefore he is called Archdeacon of Middlesexⁿ. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1266, for then he had the King's Letters of protection,

¹ *Collec. D. Matth. Hatton*. The London Catalogue says, he was consecrated about the Feast of St. John the Baptist 1259, and died July 13, 1261 (and see Godwin).

^m "Super Tabulam ligneam, juxta Tumulum Eustacii de Fauconbrigge pendentem."

His Epitaph :

"Henricus de Wengham, Regi Henrico Tertio à sacris et Cancellarius, Decanus de Totenhale et S. Martini, London; Camerarius Gasconie; vir (ut inquit Florilegus) curialis, discretus et circumspectus: electus anno Christi MCCLIX. Wintoniensis Episcopus, consentire noluit. Tandem, post mortem Fulconis Basset, hujus Ecclesie Pontificis, eodem anno in Episcopum Londini consecratus fuit; sed vix tribus annis sedit: obiit anno salutis 1262." *Dugdale's Hist. St. Paul's*, p. 81.

ⁿ Pat. 47 Hen. III. m. 19.

dated 20th Jan. in the same year*, and died 10th Nov. following. He succeeded Henry de Wengham (the Bishop).

¹ THOMAS DE INGALDESTHORP, or INGLETHORP, Rector of Pegham in the diocese of Chichester, Archdeacon of Middlesex 1267, to which he succeeded about the latter end of February or the beginning of March in that year. He, together with the Bishop and others, gave his consent to the building of Blackfriars church in 1278, and to the appropriation of the church of Hillingdon in Middlesex 1281. He was Archdeacon of Sudbury 1267^p, which probably he resigned on or before the fifty-second of Henry III.^q, upon being made Archdeacon of Middlesex and Dean of St. Paul's 1276; from this deanery he was promoted to the see of Rochester, and his election was confirmed 9th July 1283; of which he died Bishop 11th May 1291, and was buried in his own cathedral church, on the south side near the high altar, leaving his character behind him, viz. *Fir laudabilis, jocundus et hilaris, et in mensa dapsilis*^r.

RALPH DE BAUDAKE^s, or BALDOCK, was educated at Merton college, Prebendary of Holborn (before the Taxation of Pope Gregory the Tenth, which was prior to the year 1271), Isledon (now Islington), and Stoke Newington, archdeacon of Middlesex in 1276, Dean of London in 1294, or 1295; and in February 1303-4,

* Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 11.

^p Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 40.

^q Constantinus de Mildehall, collector of the tenths granted to that King, was Archdeacon of Sudbury 10th Jan. 52 Hen. III. See Pat. 52 Hen. III. m. 10.

^r *Angl. Sacr.* 1. l. p. 352.

^s *Lond. Regist.*

was chosen Bishop of London^a and Chancellor of England, but resigned within a year. He was a learned man, and wrote a History of England, and also a book of Statutes and Customs of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's. He died at Stepney, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral in 1313^v.

JOHN DE EVERD, or EVERDON^w, was a Baron of the Exchequer 1308^x, and continued until the year 1313. In 1307 he resigned the church of Stoke Basset in the diocese of Lincoln^y. In 1308 the King gave him the Chancellorship of Exon^z. In 1311, Dean of Wolverhampton^a and Prebendary of Torleton in Sarum, and of Giveldale in the church of Ripon. In 1317 the king revoked his collation which he had granted to Walter de Islep, of the Deanery of Wolverhampton, which he was informed was void by the demise of John de Everdon; but he had neither left nor intended to leave that deanery^b. He succeeded to the deanery of London by way of exchange in 1328^c, but in truth in 1323^d, and died in 1336, and

^a Ralph de Baldock was a great benefactor to that part of the enlargement of St. Paul's Cathedral called the "New Work," and was buried in that part of the New Work, which was called Our Lady's Chapel. *Hist. Paul.* 15. *Newcourt*, p. 3.

^v *Newcourt*, vol. I. p. 17; and *Warton*, p. 108.

^w Iverdun in France.

^x Pat. 1 Edw. II. p. 1; and *Newcourt*, p. 41.

^y Ibid.

^z Ibid.

^a Pat. 4 Edw. II.

^b Pat. 11 Edw. II. p. 2.

^c *Pauline Catalogue*.

^d Adam Monmouth (who was a Canon of St. Paul's at that time) says, "M: Johannem de Everdon, Decanum S. Pauli fecisse introitum suum honorificè, Ann. 1323, Sept. 15, die Dominica."

was buried 15th January before the altar of S. Rade-gund in the church of St. Faith under St. Paul's^e.

ROGER DE STRATHONE.

JOHN DE SANDALE, Chaplain to Edward II. who on the 20th of August appointed him Chancellor of the Exchequer^f. In 1309 he was collated to the church of Wimbledon, holding at that time the church of Dunbar, in the diocese of St. Andrew, Scotland, the churches of Simondesborn, in the diocese of Durham, Mims in the diocese of Lincoln, and Wimbes (or Wymbish) in the diocese of London, Chancellor of the church of Dublin, and a Prebendary in the church of Wells, Treasurer of the church of Lichfield 1311, Dean of St. Paul's^g, and he was admitted to the church of Solyhull in Warwickshire, Oct. 29, in the same year. In 1313 he had the King's letters of protection as Treasurer of Lichfield and Prebendary of Sallow^h, and in March following was made Prebendary of Finglass in the church of St. Patrick in Dublinⁱ. He was made Prebendary of Stoke Newington in 1314, and had the King's letters of protection January 9, the same year^j; locum tenens of the King's treasury and Treasurer 1313, Canon of York 1314, Master of the Hospital of St. Katherine^k near the Tower, and Chancellor of England 1315, and a Prebendary in the

^e *Newcourt's Repertorium*, p. 41.

^f Pat. 1 Edw. II, p. 2.

^g His Deanery of St. Paul's became void in 1314, for Richard Newport was elected in that year. *Newcourt's Rep.* p. 40.

^h Pat. 7 Edw. II. p. 1.

ⁱ *Ibid.* p. 2.

^j Pat. 8 Edw. II. p. 1.

^k Pat. 9 Edw. II. and see *Newcourt*, p. 382, for the history of that Hospital, p. 81.

church of St. Karantoe¹, and lastly, Bishop of Winchester 1316, and before his consecration he was made Prebendary of St. Andrew in the church of Beverley². He was Prebendary of Normanton in the church of Southwell 1318, and then had the king's letters of protection³, and dying Nov. 8, 1319, was buried in the church of St. Mary Overies.

ROGER DE NORTHBURGH had this Prebend, by the name of Newton, granted him by King Edward II. Jan. 1, 1316 (the see of London being void), who also gave him the Archdeaconry of Richmond 29 May following (the see of York being void); and on the 15th of June the Prebend of Hereford⁴ in the place of Roger de Nassington. In 1322 he was made Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. He was Lord Keeper and Lord Treasurer, and died in Nov. or Dec. 1359⁵.

THOMAS DE LYNTON had this Prebend granted him by the King, being then Dean of his Majesty's chapel, Nov. 12, 1381⁶.

JOHN BARNET was ratified in this prebend by the King, 30th Nov. 1387⁷.

THOMAS MORE, or MOOR, was collated to this Prebend by the Bishop of London, 6th June, 1391. He was Prebendary of Salisbury 1389; Archdeacon of Colchester 3d Nov. 1398. But before this he was admitted a Prebendary of Shipton in the church of Sarum, being then Treasurer to Queen Anne, 9th Nov. 1389. He was elected Dean of St. Paul's, Jan.

¹ *Newcourt's Repert.* p. 40.

² Pat. 10 Edw. II. p. 1.

³ Pat. 12 Edw. II. p. 1.

⁴ Pat. 11 Edw. II. p. 3.

⁵ *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* No. IX. p. 5.

⁶ Pat. 5 Ric. II. p. 1.

⁷ Pat. 11 Ric. II. p. 1.

1406^a, and died 23d Dec. 1421, and was buried in a certain cloister on the north side of St. Paul's, called "Pardon church-yard," where anciently stood a chapel founded by Gilbert Berket, Portgrave or Prætor of the city of London in the reign of King Stephen, which was rebuilt by More. He is numbered among the benefactors of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he had been a Fellow^t.

JOHN LANGTON, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Master of Pembroke Hall, collated to this Prebend 9th Nov. 1428^a, by the Bishop of London, and was made Bishop of St. David's in 1446^x.

WILLIAM BRIGGEFORD was collated to this Prebend by the Bishop of London, 15th April, 1447, on the resignation of John Langton. He was vicar of Braughing in Hertfordshire, which he resigned in 1428. In 1438 he was collated to the church of Hadham Magna, and to the Prebend of Isledon 1442, which he resigned 15th April, 1447, and was on the same day collated to this Prebend^y.

WILLIAM SAY, S. T. P. Prebendary of Isledon in 1447, being then Bachelor of Divinity; afterwards he was collated to this Prebend by the Bishop of London, which he resigned in 1464, by way of exchange for that of Wenlakesbarn, being then D. D., and the same year was made one of the King's Privy

^a *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* No. IX. p. 6, states it to be 1416.

^t *Newcourt's Rep.* p. 43.

^x *Installatur Johannes Langton per procur. in Preb. de Stoke Newton, 22 Feb. 1425. Harl. MS. 6956.*

^y *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* No. IX. p. 6.

^y *Reg. Lond.*

Council. He was Prolocutor in a Synod held at London in 1463. In 1450 he was made Rector of the Brotherhood of Jesus Chapel, under the choir of St. Paul's church, which was founded, or rather confirmed, by Henry VI. He died 23d Nov. 1468^a.

JOHN CHADWORTH, or CHEDWORTH, was Rector of Stepney after 1450. He had the Prebend of Wenlakesbarn Sept. 14, 1462, which he resigned before 20th July, 1464, and was collated to this prebend by the Bishop of London the 18th of that month. Vicar of Fulham, 1467, by the name of John Chadworth, which he resigned in Aug. following^b, but this Prebend and Stepney he held until his death on 6th Aug. 1471. Newcourt does not consider him the John Chadworth who was Fellow, and afterwards Provost of King's College, Cambridge; Archdeacon of Wilts in 1449, and Bishop of Lincoln in 1452, though he died much about the time this Prebendary died; it being very unlikely that he should accept these preferments in this diocese, after he had been advanced to that (in those days) rich Bishopric of Lincoln^c.

WILLIAM DUDLEY (the Honourable), M.A. third son of John Sutton, alias Dudley, Lord Dudley; educated at University College, Oxford, and was admitted Rector of Hendon, Middlesex, in Nov. 1466, collated to the Prebend of Cadington-Minor, 24th Nov. 1468, which became void in 1471, and was collated to this Prebend by the Bishop of London, 18th July, 1464, on the death of Chadworth,

^a *Newcourt*, p. 44.

^b *Newcourt*, p. 187, has some doubts as to this fact.

^c *Reg. London. Godwin, de Præsul. Lincoln.*

which he resigned about Feb. 1472, and was 20th Feb. collated to the Prebend of Brownswood^d, he being then Dean of the King's Chapel; archdeacon of Middlesex in 1475; but he resigned this Archdeaconry before 30th Oct. 1476, and being about that time Dean of Windsor (4th Dec. 1473) and a Canon of Wells, he was promoted to the Bishopric of Durham, recovered his temporalities 14th Oct. 16 Edw. IV. 1476, and was consecrated 1477. He died in 1483, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Westminster, in the chapel of St. Nicolas, which is on the south side from the monument of Edw. III. where he has a tomb in the wall of grey marble, with his portrait engraven in brass, in his episcopal habits, with a mitre on his head and crosier in his hand, canopied with an arch of curious wrought stones^e.

RICHARD LICHFIELD, LL. D. He was collated to the Prebend of Cadington-minor Sept. 25, 1467, which he resigned on the 24th of November in the following year, and was the same day collated to the Prebend of Wenslakesbarn. In 1471 he was collated to the Rectory of Stepney, voiding, about the same time, his Prebend of Wenslakebarn; and was collated to this Prebend by the Bishop of London Feb. 20, 1472. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex 1476, about which time he resigned his rectory of Stepney. Newcourt thinks he was educated in the University of Oxford, and took his degrees there; for he appears

^d *Newcourt*, p. 121.

^e *Godwin*, de Præsul. Dur.; *Keepe*, *Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, 74, and see *Newcourt*, p. 81.

among the benefactors to the rebuilding the Civil Law School there about 1489^f. He died Feb. 27, 1496, and was buried in the south aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, under a flat marble stone, with his portraiture and effigy in brass. At the time of his death he was a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Arch-deacon of Middlesex and Bath^s.

HUGH OLDHAM, of Exeter College, Oxford, and Queen's College, Cambridge; Rector of St. Mildred Bread Street 1485, which living he resigned 1488; Rector of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire in 1494, and was the last Rector of that church. Hugh Oldham was descended from a family of that name, living at Oldham in Lancashire, and was born at Manchester, educated at Oxford, and afterwards went to Cambridge where he took a degree; and in September 1495 was made Prebend of South Oulton in the church of Sarum, being about that time Chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, and Canon of the church of Lincoln. He was collated to this Prebend March 11, 1496, by the Bishop of London on the death of Lichfield, which he resigned before Jan. 6, 1504. In 1499 he was admitted Prebendary of South Cave in the church of York, and in 1504, being Bishop of Exeter, by the endeavours of the Countess of Richmond, was restored to the temporalities of that see 6th January in the same year. He died June 25, 1519, and was buried in the cathedral church of Exeter, in a chapel of his own building, adjoining to the south

^f *Newcourt*, p. 81. *Antiq. Ox.* lib. 2. p. 19.

^s *Hist. Paul.* 74, 75.

side of the church, a little above the high altar, in which he ordained some of the Vicars Choral to say mass daily for his soul, to whom he was a benefactor, (and would have been so to Exeter College, had he not been denied a Fellowship there for one that he had earnestly requested to have been chosen,) but he became a benefactor in an especial manner to Corpus Christi college in the same University: the President of which college for the time being he appointed to elect a School Master and Usher for the Free School, which he founded and endowed at Manchester^b.

JOHN PICKERING, B. D. had the *Consumpta per Mare* Prebend in St. Paul's church 1494¹, which he resigned for the Prebend of Stoke Newington Jan. 6, 1504, to which he was collated by the Bishop of London on the resignation of Hugh Oldham, which he held till his death. He died before Feb. 10, 1511^k.

JOHN YOUNG, LL. D. Rector of St. Stephen Walbrook 1502, collated to the church of St. Mary-le-Bow by Archbishop Warham 1504, Prebendary of Holborn by Bishop Fitzjames Feb. 28, 1511, and upon his resignation, about the beginning of February following, was by the same Bishop collated to this Prebend on 11th Feb. 1511. He resigned Bow in 1514, and was on the 30th March the same year admitted to the church of St. Magnus, London, which

^b *Newcourt*, p. 188; and for a further account of Hugh Oldham see *Godwin de Præsul. Exon. and Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. 561.

¹ *Newcourt*, p. 141. Called *Præbenda Consumpta per Mare*, on account of the Corps (which was in the parish of *Walton in le Soken* Essex, in old time, before the Conquest, being swallowed up by the sea.

^k *Lond. Reg.*

he soon after resigned. He was also Prebendary of Apesthorp in the church of York, from whence he was admitted Dean of that church 17th May 1514, being at that time Master of the Rolls¹, which

¹ The Rolls;—A house founded on the east side of Chancery Lane (anciently called New Street) for the conversion of the Jews by King Henry III. in the place of a Jew's house forfeited to him in the year 1233, and about the 17th of his reign (Weever says 20th), and was called *Domus Conversorum*. He built for them a church (now called the chapel, and used for the custody of the Rolls and Records of Chancery). By his first charter he gave them 700 marks annually out of the Exchequer, and by another charter he gave them all the lands and tenements, in London, which belonged to one Constantine, the son of Alufus, who was hanged for felony. He also gave them the church of St. Dunstan in the West. All such Jews and Infidels in this house as were converted to the Christian faith, were ordained and appointed sufficient maintenance; that in a short time a great number of converts, who were baptized and instructed in the doctrine of Christ, lived there under a learned Christian appointed to govern them.

In the 8th year of Edward I. a great number of Jews were hanged for clipping and falsifying the King's coin. The year following, the King, in order to promote the conversion of the Jews, and for their support, granted to the Friars-Preachers (who desired to preach to the obstinate Jews, to convert them) one half of the forfeited estates of the Jews, and the other half to the house of converts to support them, and that the moiety of the forfeited estates of the Jews, and all deodands, be distributed in alms according to the patent, *pro sustentatione Judæorum conversorum*. Yet for all this the Jews remained the same Usurers and Brokers as before, and the same Infidels, only some poor Jews pretended to be converts; for about ten years after they were all banished the kingdom (Cl. 18 Edw. I. m. 6. Pat. 18 Edw. I. m. 14), and in the year 1377 this house was annexed by patent to William Burstall, Clerk, Custos Rotulorum, or Keeper of the Rolls of the Chancery by Edw. III. (Pat. 51 Edw. III.) The first Master of the Rolls was sworn in at Westminster Hall at the table of marble

was conferred on him 22d Jan. 1507-8^m. He died 25th April 1516, and was buried in the Rolls chapel^a, where his monument still remains (under an arch in the wall on the north side of the altar) with the following inscription:—" Dominus Firmamentum meum. Jo. Young, LL. Doctor sacrorum Scrinor, ac hujus Domus custodi, Decano olim Ebor. vita defuncto Aprilis xxv, sui fideles executores hoc posuerunt MDXVI."

THOMAS WELLS, S. T. P. or WELLYS, was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, Rector of Harlington, Middlesex, 1505, (being then D. D.) which he resigned before 1510. He was collated to the church of St. Leonard's, Eastcheap, 1513, and to this Prebend 29th April 1516, about which time he resigned St. Leonard's, but how or when he voided this Prebend does not appear°. He was Rector of Heyford Warine, Oxfordshire, and a benefactor to New College, Oxford^p.

WILLIAM WARHAM, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and a relative of Archbishop Warham, who conferred on him the Rectory of Harrow on the Hill 14th Oct. 1532, which he resigned in 1537; Rector of Hayes and Prebendary of Stoke Newington, but the time of his admission to them does not appear, but both of which became void by his death before 14th Oct. 1557^q.

stone, since which time this house has been called the Rolls in Chancery Lane. *Newcourt's Repert.* vol. I. p. 337.

^a Pat. 23 Hen. VII. p. 2. m. 7. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. p. 1. and *Newcourt*, 341.

^p *Newcourt*, note z, p. 158.

^o Reg. Lond. et Cant.

^q *Antiq. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 131.

^q Reg. Lond. et Cant.

JOHN BOXHALL, S. T. P. was born at Bramshoot in Hampshire, and educated at Wickham's school near Winchester; admitted a perpetual Fellow of New College in 1542, took the degree of Doctor of Arts, being one of the most subtle disputants in the University; afterwards he entered into Holy Orders, but did not preach in the reign of King Edward the Sixth. When Queen Mary came to the throne he was made Archdeacon of Ely, her Secretary of State, Prebendary of Winchester, Warden of Winchester College in 1554. In July 1557 Dean of Peterborough, and on 20th November following installed Dean of Norwich, and about the same time Dean of Windsor; sworn Registrar of the Garter 6th February 1557, and the year following created D. D. Prebendary of York and Sarum, and of Stoke Newington 14th May 1558, on the decease of Warham. After Queen Elizabeth came to the crown he was deprived of all his ecclesiastical preferments, was committed to free custody in the Archbishop's house at Lambeth, with Thirlby Bishop of Ely, Tunstall Bishop of Durham, and others; but soon after falling ill of a fever, had liberty to go over the water to London, and settling in the house of a relation, recovered, enjoyed himself in great retirement for some years, and died in London towards the latter end of the year 1570. He was a person of great modesty, learning, and knowledge^r.

THOMAS PENNY, M. A. was collated to this Prebend by the Bishop of London 2d March 1559, on the deprivation of Boxhall. He died in 1577.

^r *Newcourt's Rep.* vol. I. p. 188. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 129.

ROBERT KING, M.A. was collated to this Prebend 3d Dec. 1577, Rector of Orset in Essex 1579, and died before 12th Nov. 1584¹.

HUGH LLOYD, LL. B. a most admirable grammarian of the age he lived in, was born at Linn in Carnarvonshire, and educated in Wickham's School near Winchester; admitted perpetual Fellow of New College in 1564, promoted to the Chancellorship of Rochester in 1578, being then Bachelor of Civil Law; he was afterwards made chief Master of Winchester School, and collated to this Prebend 12th Nov. 1584, on the death of King. He was admitted Doctor of his Faculty in 1588, being not only eminent in Divinity and Civil Law, but a proficient in the Greek and Latin languages. He died 17th Oct. 1601, and was buried in New College Outward Chapel, Oxford².

ZACHARIAH PASFIELD, S.T.P. Rector of East Hanningfield 1600, being then Bachelor in Divinity, and in great favour with Dr. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was collated to this Prebend 24th Oct. 1601; Vicar of Asheldam 1604, which he resigned in 1609, and was in the same year, being then D. D. collated to the Rectory of Bocking, both in Essex, and was made Dean thereof 10th December in the same year. He died before 5th Dec. 1616³.

RICHARD CLUET, D. D. Archdeacon of Middlesex 1620, and Prebendary of Stoke Newington, but the time of his collation does not appear; Vicar of Fulham, Rector of St. Anne's, within Aldersgate, London, in 1617. After the Rebellion in 1642 he was sequestered of his ecclesiastical preferments for his loyalty⁴, and resigned.

¹ Reg. Lond.

² *Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 268.

³ Reg. Lond.

⁴ *Newcourt*, vol. I. p. 82.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M. A. collated to this Prebend 13th June 1620, on the resignation of Cluet, and died in 1629.

THOMAS TURNER, S. T. B. the son of Thomas Turner, of Heckfield in Hampshire, Alderman and Mayor of Reading in Berkshire, was born in St. Giles's within that borough, educated at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1610, of which college he afterwards became a Fellow. After he had entered Holy Orders, he became a practically useful preacher, a character which he kept up to the very last, and was much followed by those whose principles were orthodox. He was afterwards made Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles the First, and was collated to this Prebend 14th April 1629, and on 29th Oct. following to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's cathedral, by Archbishop Laud. He was then a Bachelor of Divinity, and in 1633 was created D. D. and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; and on 26th Feb. 1641, he was installed Dean of Rochester, in the place of Dr. Henry King; soon after which he was sequestered from his church of St. Olave's, Southwark, plundered, carried prisoner by a party of the rebels' horse, and at last forced to fly to save his life. In 1643 he was made Dean of Canterbury by the King, constantly adhering to the King's cause in the worst of his calamities, particularly in Hampton Court and afterwards in the Isle of Wight. He suffered afterwards great misery himself during the usurpation, which he bore with great courage. After the restoration of King Charles the Second, he contented himself only with those spiritualities which he had before lost for his loyalty. He died 8th Oct.

1672, aged 81, and was buried within the cathedral church of Canterbury⁷. He left behind him several sons, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State to King Charles the First, of whom Francis Bishop of Ely was one⁸.

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, S. T. P. was born at Cranbourn in Dorsetshire, in 1635, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1653, Rector of Sutton in 1657, Preacher of the Rolls chapel, and Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1665. He was collated to this Prebend 11th Oct. 1672, on the death of Turner. In 1670 he was made Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Dean in 1677; Archdeacon of London in 1676. He wrote and preached with great ability against popery in the reign of James the Second, and was made Bishop of Worcester 13th Oct. 1689, and died 27th March 1699. He was a man of profound learning, and a close and energetic writer.

JOHN TILLOTSON, S. T. P. was the son of a clothier at Sowerby in Yorkshire, and born in 1630. He received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1651; though bred among the Puritans, he conformed at the Restoration to the church of England, and became a curate of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. In 1663 he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and the next year Lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry. In 1666 he took his degree of D. D. In 1670 he was made Prebendary, and two years afterwards Dean of Canterbury^a; Prebendary of Oxgate in the parish

⁷ *Newcourt's Repert.* vol. I. p. 115.

⁸ *Ath Oxon.* vol. I. p. 876.

^a *Wood, Gen. Biog.*

of Willesden in Middlesex in 1677; Dean of St. Paul's in 1689, and was collated to this Prebend 24th Dec. in the same year. He attended Lord Russell on the scaffold. He was very zealous against Popery in the reign of James II., and immediately after the Revolution became the confidential friend of William and Mary, who bestowed on him the Archbishopric of Canterbury after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft in 1691^b. This drew upon him the hatred of the non-jurors, who published very severe animadversions on him. He also received numerous letters of abuse, a large bundle of which were found in his study, with this inscription in his hand-writing on the back, "These are libels, I pray God forgive the author of them, as I do." He died in the arms of his pious friend Mr. Nelson, 22d Nov. 1694^c.

JOHN HUNT, S. T. B. collated to this Prebend on 19th June, 1691, on the promotion of Tillotson, and died in Aug. 1703.

JOHN MILLINGTON, D. D. Vicar of Kensington and Rector of Stoke Newington; formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Proctor of that University, was collated to this Prebend 13th Aug. 1703, on the death of Hunt; he died 25th March, 1728, and was buried at Stoke Newington on the 26th April following.

JOSEPH SMITH, D. D. Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, 1728. Collated to this Prebend on the death of Millington, 8th May, 1728. He died 23d Nov. 1756.

SAMUEL NICHOLLS, LL. D. Rector of St. James's,

^b *Newcour*, vol. I. p. 53.

^c His life by Birch.

Westminster, and of Northall, Middlesex; Master of the Temple. Collated to this Prebend, 3d Dec. 1756, on the death of Smith. He was author of several single discourses, and preached Bishop Sherlock's funeral sermon^d.

CHARLES WESTON, M. A. son to the Right Hon. Edward Weston, and grandson to Stephen Lord Bishop of Exeter, Prebendary of Lincoln and Durham, and Rector of Therfield in Hertfordshire. Collated to this Prebend 6th Nov. 1763, and died in Nov. 1801.

THOMAS BRIGGS, M. A. (the present Prebendary), formerly assistant at Eton School, and son of the Chancellor of Chester, by a niece of Bishop Porteus; collated to this Prebend 22d Jan. 1802.

THE RECTORY.

Parsonage House, Glebe, Tithes, &c.

The church of Stoke Newington is a Rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are ordinaries; the patronage belongs to the Prebendary of Newington^e, one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's Cathedral, in right of his Prebend, in the gift of the Bishop of London, and the clerk to whom he gives it is instituted and admitted by the Dean and Chapter.

In the Valor 1291 (commonly called "Pope Nicholas's Taxation"), this Rectory is not rated, being perhaps included in the Prebend of "Neweton,"

^d *Lysons*, vol. II. p. 589.

^e *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. I. p. 700.

which was taxed at 9 marks^f. In 1366 it was valued at 10 marks^g. In the Parliamentary Survey of 1650 at £54. 17s. and in the Liber Regis, 1535, at £10^h.

Onera hujus Ecclesiæ	{	Primitiæ	-	£10 0 0
		Decimæ	-	1 0 0
		Proc. Dec. et Cap.		0 6 8
		<hr/>		
				£11 6 8 ⁱ

There is a parsonage-house and 18 acres of glebe^k, which is freehold, and was (before the Act of Parliament, 54 of his late Majesty^l, 1814, enabling the Prebendary for the time being, and the lessees of the manor, to enfranchise the manor or such part as they think fit) the only freehold land in the parish^m. The parsonage and glebe, consisting of three meadows, are situated at the west end of Church Street, through which there is a foot-path leading to Newington Green. It is said this foot-path did not formerly come along the northernmost of these meadows, but led along the fields to the east of it, and came out into Church Street by the east side of the parsonage garden. Much interesting matter, and many parti-

^f MS. in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exch. fo. 30.

^g *Lysons*, vol. III. p. 285. The mark was an imaginary sum of money, introduced to English modes of reckoning by the Danes, and is believed, by some authors, to have been equivalent to half a pound in weight. By others it is supposed to have signified the value of eight ounces. See *Henry's Hist. of Brit.* vol. IV. p. 258. 262; and *Turner's Hist. of the Anglo Saxons*, vol. I. p. 127.

^h *MS. Lamb. Libr.* and *Lysons*, *ibid.*

ⁱ *Newcourt's Rep.* vol. I. p. 700.

^k *Bacon*, 574; and see the Appendix, No. III.

^l For which see the Appendix, No. 6.

^m Vide Appendix, No. III.

culars relating to this Rectory might have been obtained, had not the early records belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's been lost, but through which unfortunate circumstance must now be considered gone for ever^a. The glebe is holden of the prebend or manor without any payment being made by the Rector at his induction, by an ancient agreement. The Rector receives a payment of 1s. 6d. per acre for the copyhold lands, and small payments for houses and gardens, in lieu of tithes, but there is no evidence that these payments can be considered as a modus.

In the Augmentation Office, among the certificates of the commissioners for dissolving colleges and chantries at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. (1547) is the following record: "There is belonging to the said church of Newington, three acres of land and one acre of wood: the value thereof is not presented, nor who were the donors, nor to what intent it is not presented." "Memorandum. There is of howselying people within the said parische the number of 100. James Clyve is parson there, and his living is worthe by yere £20."

THE RECTORS.

WILLIAM DE GRULLING, 1366.

JAMES CLYVE, 1547.

GODFREY BECKE, was buried Jan. 20. 1567-8.

EDWARD SIMPSON was Rector Oct. 1574.

^a *Ecclesiastical Topog.* by Woodburn, edit. 1811, Stoke Newington.

JOHN DODD was Rector from July, 1574, to May, 1585.

ROBERT WHITWORTH^o was buried Aug. 1, 1593.

RICHARD LLOYD^p entered about Feb. 3, 1594-5, and died April, 1629.

JOHN TAVERNER^q, M. A. was Rector 1629, and died in Aug. 1638.

WILLIAM HEATH, B. D. sequestered for his loyalty soon after Dec. 6, 1644.

THOMAS MANTON, D. D. born in 1620, at Laurence Lydiard in Somersetshire, and educated at Wadham College. He was at first minister at Culliton in Devonshire, and afterwards one of Cromwell's chaplains; and was presented to this living by Col. Alexander Popham^r, at that time lessee of the manor^s, supported by the voice of the inhabitants (the Prebendary having been stripped of his rights by the Parliament), which was confirmed by the "Committee for Plundered Ministers." Dr. Manton, on the sequestration of William Heath, was, according to Wood's account, a complete vicar of Bray; at first he was a zealous Presbyterian, took the Covenant, and frequently preached before the Long Parliament; when the Independents were in power he

^o He married Marie Dodd, widow, May 14, 1586.

^p He was a legatee under the will of Thomas Sutton of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

^q He had been Professor of Music in Gresham College.

^r Vide Appendix, No. III.

^s In the presentments of the Jurors for the Division of Finsbury in the county of Middlesex, delivered to the Commissioners 14 March, 1650, is mentioned (inter alia) "that Mr. Thomas Manton, a godly and painful preacher, is the present incumbent, put in by the Committee for plundered Ministers." *Oliver's Surveys*, ol. XII. fol. 232-3. 352-3-4-5. Lambeth Library.

joined their party, made a flattering speech to Oliver Cromwell when he took upon him the title of Protector, and at his son's inauguration officiated as prelate to the Protectorate, said prayers, and gave him his blessing. At the Restoration he so far ingratiated himself with Charles the Second, that this King made him one of his Chaplains, and is said to have designed a Deanery for him had he complied with the Act of Uniformity[†]. Dr. Manton died in 1677, and was buried at Stoke Newington. He was a principal person among the non-conformist ministers. Having been presented by William Earl of Bedford to the rectory of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the place of the Rev. Obadiah Sedgwick, in 1656-7, he resigned this rectory[‡], when the parishioners proceeded in the election of another minister, but it was nearly a year before any successor was settled[‡]. Dr.

[†] *Ant. Wood*, vol. I.

[‡] Among Bayfield's Collections in the Brit. Mus. is the "Title of a Practical Commentary, or an Exposition with Notes, on the Epistle of James, delivered in Sunday weekly Lectures at Stoke Newington in Middlesex near London. By Thomas Manton, Minister of the Word." 4to. London, 1651.

^{*} The whole proceedings are thus entered in the Vestry Book :

"Ordered, That on Whitsun Monday the parish meete to choose a Minister (if Mr. Hickman this weeke returns not an answer) to accept a call from us, and then to meete next Lord's Day."

"At Vestry shoulde[n] on the 2d of June, 1656, att Stoke Newington, the inhabitants underwritten have made an unanimous choyce of Mr. Froyssell to succeed Mr. Thomas Manton, to officiate as Minister of this place. Witness our hands," &c.

"Ordered, May 19, 1657, That the election of a Minister be suspended untill the 2nd of June, 1657, next: in the mean time if Mr. Ford receave satisfaction that he can accept of the call he had from us, and come to sit down with us as our pastor, then

Manton was ordained by Bishop Hall⁷ before he was twenty years of age, and was a celebrated preacher

to proceed noe further with any; but if he cannot, then if Mr. Hickman can come we doe accept of him; but both within the said time, or else to look out elsewhere as God shall direct us."

"Aug. 17, 1657, Agreed unanimously, That in case no positive acceptance of our former call of Mr. Froysell come this day to the Churchwarden's hand, that then Mr. Thomas Welles be presented to the Lord Protector as one wee judge fitt, and desire may be admitted to succeed Mr. Manton as pastor of this place, and unto whom, beinge settled, and performing all pastoral offices to the likinge of the major part of this parish, wee promise all due encouragement; witness, &c. N.B. elected after prayers, Mr. Bull being in competition with him."

"Aug. 24, 1657. At the meeting then of most of the persons above said with Mr. Willes, they having promised to take care that, for the incoridgement of him to be their pastor, his maintenance shall be made certain in case the augmentation fayle (one way or other), and the parsonage house put in repayres; hee promises, by procuring his settlement, and his indevors for the augmentation,* to come forthwith to take care and charge of them."

"Sept. 27, 1657. Att a Vestry then holden, Mr. Daniel Bull was chosen most unanimously to succeed Mr. Manton as pastor: all others before chosen having gon off, not being free, as they told Newington from time to time they were. The whole parish signed his call, sicke and poore, good and bad. Witness," &c.

⁷ Newcourt and Wood speak of his taking orders in 1660 from Thomas Bishop of Galloway, who at that time ordained such of the English clergy as came to him without oaths or subscriptions. *Burnet's Hist.* vol. I. p. 132. But this appears to be incorrect, for he was ordained before he was twenty years old, and had been a celebrated preacher for many years. *Palmer's edition of Calamy*, vol. I. p. 139.

* This augmentation, being 40*l.* per annum, was afterwards granted to him by the Committees. *Proceedings of the Committees*, *Lamb. MSS. Lib.* vol. XXXI. p. 32 and 458.

for many years. He never took any other than Deacon's orders; was a man of great learning and judgment, of great temper and moderation. He was imprisoned for his non-conformity, and many ways a sufferer, yet kept up a considerable interest at court and with men of consequence. From Covent Garden he was ejected by the Act of Parliament 24th Aug. 1662, and became a most calumnious writer.

DANIEL BULL was unanimously chosen^a 27th Sept. 1657, and confirmed by Cromwell Nov. 25, 1657^a; but upon the restoration of King Charles the Second and the constitution, he was driven out to make room for the restoration of the legal incumbent, William Heath, who was reinstated before 1662. Mr. Bull was considered a good scholar and an agreeable preacher. He was sometime fellow labourer with Mr. Howe, but fell into some immorality, over which the veil ought to be drawn, as there was satisfactory evidence of his repentance. It was upon occasion of his fall that Mr. Howe preached and printed a discourse upon charity with reference to other men's sins^b. Mr. Stancliff wrote the following account of his death in the margin of Dr. Calamy's account of him, and sent it to the author. "His last hours and

^a Humphrey Aldersey was appointed to collect Mr. Bull's gratuities, April 15, 1661, and for that service was excused from any other parish office that year. Another person was appointed to collect March 31, 1662, but the appointment was afterwards crossed off.

^a *Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MSS. Lib. vol. VI. —XXXIV. p. 220.*

^b A good doctrine which these Puritans never practised towards the sequestered Ministers, whom they falsely and malignantly accused of every crime.

dying prayers and tears, with the cheerful resignation of his soul to Christ, as offered for the worst and chiefest of sinners in the gospel, spake him both a penitent sinner and a returning backslider. He gave up the ghost in his closet, craving any place where Christ was, though it was but eternally to lie at his footstool^c."

SIDRACH SIMPSON, D. D. succeeded in January 1664, and died in November 1704. He gave to the use of his successors a copyhold messuage and about three acres of land at Newington, now let at £60. per ann. These premises are situated on the south side of Church Street, and are in the occupation of John Forbes, Esq.

JOHN MILLINGTON, D. D. Prebendary of Stoke Newington, and Vicar of Kensington, was inducted May 1705, and died March 25, 1728. He gave two-thirds^d of the profits of certain lands in Acton (now in the possession of Mr. Essex, and of about £46. per ann.) to the rector of this parish for the time being, as an encouragement for his reading public prayers every day in the parish church.

RALPH THORESBY, M. A. (son of the celebrated Antiquary, Mr. Ralph Thoresby^e, author of the "*Ducatus Leodiensis, Vicaria Leodiensis*," &c.) presented

^c *Nonconformist's Memorial by Palmer*, vol. II. p. 182.

^d The other third he gave to the school at Kensington, Middlesex. The land was computed at 24 acres, and produced at that time 12*l.* per ann. *Lysons*, vol. III. p. 227.

^e The collection of Roman, British, Runic, Saxon, and English coins and medals, the monuments, curiosities, &c. of the learned Mr. Ralph Thoresby, which after his death came into the possession of his son, were sold by auction by Whiston Bristow, on the 5th and two following days of March, 1764.

by Dr. Edmund Gibson Lord Bishop of London. He died in April 1763.

WILLIAM HENRY NICOLLS, A. B. (son of the Rev. Dr. William Nicolls, Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and nephew to the Prebendary) succeeded Mr. Thoresby. He died July 1767.

WILLIAM COOKE, D. D. succeeded to this rectory in 1767, on the presentation of the Prebendary Charles Weston, M. A. He had been Fellow of Eton College, and was Rector of Denham in the county of Bucks, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 1772, Prebendary of Ely in 1780, and Dean in July the same year. He died at Bath 21st October 1797, at the age of 86 years, having held the living thirty years.

GEORGE GASKIN, of Trinity College, Oxford; M. A. 1778; B. and D. D. 1788. He was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Ely to the united Rectory of Mephall and Vicarage of Sutton in the Isle of Ely, which he resigned on being presented to the Rectory of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the city of London. He was elected Lecturer of St. Mary Islington, and Secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and was inducted to this rectory on the presentation of the Prebendary Charles Weston, M. A. in 1797; and is the present Rector.

CURATES OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

The Rev. — **FOWLER**, March 1621.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, 29th May 1694.

L

JOHN LUPTON, 2d July.

JOHN PRICE, 1706, buried 20th Feb. 1717-18.

WILLIAM PRICE, 8th Aug. 1721.

The following acted as Assistants or were Regular Curates to Mr. Thoresby.

MICHAEL MARLOW, M. A. Chaplain of Ashe's Hospital, Hoxton, and afterwards Rector of Lackford and Freston, Suffolk.

Mr. DECHAIR.

Mr. POWELL.

FRANCIS KELLY MAXWELL, M. A. afterwards Treasurer, Chaplain, Secretary, and Clerk to the Asylum.

HENRY OWEN, M. D. (who married in 1760, Mary, daughter of Dr. Butts, late Bishop of Ely), afterwards Prebendary of Wells, Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, and Vicar of Edmonton.

Mr. TANCH.

JOHN DEERE THOMAS, M. A. elected Lecturer upon Mr. Thoresby's death. N. B. Mr. Nicholls employed no curate.

NICHOLAS GRIFFINHOOFE, M. A. was appointed by Dr. Cooke.

GEORGE GASKIN, D. D.

JOHN BROMLEY, M. A. the present Curate.

LECTURERS.

The Rev. **RICHARD LEAR** (Rector of Hornsey and of St. Alban, Wood Street) seems to have been the first clergyman who officiated here as a Lecturer, and he was elected 30th January 1704-5. He died at Newington, and was buried there 24th Feb. 1742-3.

RALPH THORNSBY, M. A. the Rector.

JOHN DEERE THOMAS, M. A. (afterwards D. D.) resigned about 1769, and died in 1811, at the age of 80 years.

RICHARD CLARKE, M. A. formerly Rector of St. Philip's in Charles Town, South Carolina (Author of an Essay on the Number Seven, and other mystical works), was elected about April 1769, resigned Christmas 1776, and died 31st July 1802, aged 83.

NICHOLAS GRIFFINHOOF, M. A. Rector in 1749 of Woodham Mortimer, and 1761 of Stow St. Mary's in Essex, elected January 1777. He died 7th July 1789, when

THOMAS SHEPHARD, M. A. of Edmund Hall, Oxford, was elected 27th July 1789, and licensed; was elected Minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell, and resigned this Lectureship in 1814.

JOHN BRANSBY, M. A. the present Lecturer.

PARISH CLERKS.

RICHARD CLARKE, buried 17th Sept. 1618.

EDMUND SPOONER, buried 18th April 1642.

EDWARD BECK appears to have been Clerk in 1653, and discharged 7th Oct. 1665.

GILES WOODMAN, buried 22d April 1684.

EDWARD WOODMAN, appointed by the Rector 29th 1 sed qu. 24th April 1684.

PAUL WALLIN, appointed by the Rector 22d May 1692, buried Aug. 1711.

JOHN SHACKELTON, appointed 29th March 1714, buried 21 Feb. 1738-9.

EDWARD THIRKELD.

WILLIAM GILES, appointed by the Rector 31st March, 1755, died 24th Aug. 1791.

SAMUEL ASHBY, appointed by the Rector in Aug. 1791.

N. B. On Sunday morning following 4th September, between the end of the Communion Service and the 2d Psalm, the officiating Clergyman went from the Communion Table to the Desk, and announced the appointment by the Rector.

VESTRY CLERKS.

GEORGE GREEN, Esq. was probably the first Vestry Clerk ever employed in this Parish. He died in Feb. 1764, and was succeeded by

JOSEPH HATT TURNER, who resigned about 1774, when

WILLIAM BURKE was elected, and upon his death

THOMAS SMITH, jun. was elected 2d Sept. 1782, who was succeeded by

THOMAS SELLON SMITH, his son, who resigned, and

SAMUEL YARDLEY was appointed, and died in 1819; upon his death

WILLIAM YARDLEY, his son, was appointed, who is the present Vestry Clerk.

The Church.

ITS SITUATION—DEDICATION—REPAIRED AND EN-
LARGED—PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE—THE CHAPEL
—TOWER—INTERIOR—ALTAR-PIECE—PAINTED
WINDOW—ORGAN—COMMUNION-PLATE.

The Parish Church of Stoke Newington is situated at the extremity of Church Street, westward, on the north side, about half a mile from the high road, which, with the yard, occupies a site of about two acres and twenty poles. It is dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly a small gothic structure, built of hewn stones, flint, and pebbles; but in its present state bears no exterior marks of antiquity.

In the year 1563 it was repaired, or, as Stow says, "rather new builded," by William Patten the then lord of the manor. In 1702 the church was repaired after a great storm^a. It was enlarged in 1716, when it was nearly doubled in size by taking about 20 feet in breadth, and 44 in length on the north side of the church yard, by which about 24 pews were added to it^b. In 1723 it was again enlarged by taking about 10 feet in depth and 22 in depth on the east side of the church yard, in order to extend the chancel. In

^a The amount of expence of this repair was 4*l.* 7*s.*

^b The amount of this alteration was about 210*l.* and the expence of the faculty 8*l.*

a collection of fifty views of villages and churches, drawn by the late celebrated M. Chatelaine, and engraved by J. Roberts, published in 1750, there is a view of this church from the south-west, and also a view of the village from the north-west. In 1770 the church was repaired and beautified, when the atchievements were all taken down, and none of which (except two in the vestibule of the gallery) were put up again. In 1806 it underwent a thorough repair, and the outside (except the north wall which is of brick), was covered with Parker's cement, in imitation of stone, and it has now a very neat appearance. The only atchievement in the church is the late Mr. Eade's, hung up in the chapel.

The principal entrance to the church is by a door on the south side, over which, on a small square stone, are the words 1563 and over them the date 1563; and over Ab alto a small door also in the south wall which leads to the chapel, on a similar stone, are the arms^d of Mr. Patten, between the letters W. P. and underneath the word "Prosperity." On the right as you enter the church is the

^c The copper plates are now in the possession of Mr. Whittle, Print and Map Seller, Fleet Street.

^d The blazon of which is as follows: Quarterly, 1st. seems to be barry of 5 - - - - and Ermine, in a canton a cross patè fichè, but in the books of the College of Arms, in which the other three quarters appear, the arms ascribed to him are, lozengy Sable and Ermine, a canton Gules, for Patten; 2, Azure, on a bend Or three cinquefoils Gules, for Westingcroft; 3, Argent, a chevron Gules between three harts, for Baskerville, the name of his mother who was an heiress; 4, Ermine, a cross moline Sable, for Goddard of Herefordshire, from whence his mother's mother was descended—

Chapel, which contains eight pews, the exclusive property of the lord of the manor^a. This chapel, and a portion of the body of the church, under two other roofs, formed the whole of the antient structure. The chapel is separated from the church by octagonal pillars and arches, something inclining to the Saxon pointed arch, part unquestionably of the very antient structure before the time of Patten. The church consists of the chancel and nave, making one aisle, and one other parallel aisle, besides the addition northward, under another roof erected in 1716.

It has a square embattled tower^f, westward of the chancel and nave, about 60 feet high, in which there are six bells^g, with a cupola of wood, surmounted by a ball and vane, containing an additional bell which calls the congregation together, and on which the hammer of the clock strikes. On the south side of

motto, *Prospice*. His eldest son Mercury Patten was in 1663 Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms.

^a These pews are included in the lease of the manor.

^f High towers raised above the roofs of churches are supposed to have been introduced about the time of King Edgar, and that the use of bells occasioned the introduction of church towers. See *Bentham's Ely*.

^g As to the origin of bells in churches, those of a small size are very ancient, but those of a large bulk, hung in towers, and by ropes, were introduced at a much later period. The first bells are said to have been made about the year 400, and invented or at least first brought into use in the church by St. Paulinus Bishop of Nola in Campania. Before his time Christians made use of rattles, "*sacra ligna*," to call the congregation together. Hence they had their Latin names *Nolæ*, first used by Quinctilian, and *Campaniæ*, a term which was adopted in the time of St. Jerome, who died about the year 430; and see Dr. Milner's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Middle Ages*, p. 34.

the tower is a clock^h, which was given to the church by the Rev. Dr. Millington, at the time he was Rector of the parish ; but was considerably improved at the expence of the parish in the year 1806, by the addition of works for a minute-hand, and by a handsome copper dial-plate.

The chief and north ailes are separated from each other by a row of massive stone pillars ; and the north aile is separated from the addition erected in 1716 by pillars of wood.

There is but one little gallery, which is at the west end of the chief aile. The Pulpit and Reading-desk, placed near the chapel and within the chancel, are of curious workmanship, wainscot and varnished, with handsome crimson velvet cushion and hangings with gold fringe. The Communion Table is enclosed with a railing, and covered also with crimson velvet with gold fringe.

The Altar-piece is made of wainscot and varnished, with the Creed, Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer in golden letters ; over it is a beautiful window of painted glassⁱ, divided into four compartments, representing the Virgin Mary, the Birth and Preaching of St. John the Baptist, the Levitical Purification after Child Birth, and the Giving of Alms ; in the centre of this window are the arms of Queen

^h There was an inscription on a plate upon the clock, before it was repaired in 1806, to this effect :

"The gift of the Rev. Dr. John Millington, Rector of Stoke Newington. This clock was made by Francis Reynolds, Clock-maker, near the Church in Kensington, 1723."

ⁱ Painted windows in churches were first introduced about the year 1258.

Elizabeth (quarterly, France and England), which were put up when the royal ordinance came out in her Majesty's reign for such arms to be placed in churches^k. This window was given to the church by the late Jonathan Eade, Esq. who purchased it out of a collection imported from the continent in the year 1806. On each side of this window there is a painting, the one of Moses, the other of Aaron. Under the Queen's arms are the letters I. E. and the date when the other parts of the stained glass were put up.

In the north window of the chancel are the arms of the Drapers' Company; and on the south window opposite, the remains of the arms of the City of London, but the sword in the second instead of the first quarter.

On the south side of the Communion Table, and within the chancel, there is a small ancient door-way which opens into the vestry-room, eastward of the chapel. In the vestry-room there was formerly an old sword, probably part of the armour which used to hang over Mr. Dudley's monument.

Under the Tower, at the west end of the chief aisle, there is a large and commodious Baptistry, in the middle of which stands a neat font^l of white marble, on a pedestal of stone, enclosed within an iron rail-

^k The Royal arms were the immediate successors to the roods (crosses) which were first ordered to be taken down Nov. 14, 1547, 1 Edw. VI. when, besides the royal arms (which is perhaps the only badge of royal supremacy our churches now bear), such texts of scripture were ordered to be written against the walls of the churches as condemned images. *Woodburn, Eccl. Topog. Stanwell*, n. 1.

^l Grose and Warton have observed that fonts are ancient in pro-

ing ; around this space, and at the front of it, there are open seats for the accommodation of the poor. This space forms the lower part of the tower, from which there is a winding wooden stair-case leading to the gallery and belfry.

On the south of the font there is a small room with a chimney and a window, which is commonly known by the name of the old vestry. It is said to have been anciently used as a school room, but is now a place for lumber.

Since the last improvement of the church, it is considered capable of accommodating about 600 persons, and it is generally crowded at divine service on Sunday.

The Organ^m is fixed against the north wall, and, though small, is allowed to be a good one. The outer case is mahogany. This organ was given to the church by voluntary contributions through the parish in the year 1806. Miss Ann Ashley is organist, and holds her appointment from the vestry. The

portion as they are capacious, being originally intended for total immersion, in which perforations were usually made to let off the consecrated water in such a way, that, when unfit for the baptismal service, it might not be applied by the common people to the purposes of sorcery. *Woodburn's Eccl. Topog. Ridge Church notes 2 and 3.*

^m As to the antiquity of church music. The Organ is the largest and most harmonious of all instruments, being a collection or imitation of all others, and now generally used in churches. The invention of the organ is very ancient, though it was little used till the eighth century ; it seems to have been borrowed from the Greeks. Vitruvius describes one in his 10th book. The Emperor Julian has an epigram in its praise. St. Jerom (who died in 420) mentions one with twelve pair of bellows, which might be heard a thousand paces, or a mile ; and another at Jerusalem, which might be heard at the Mount of Olives.

salary is £20. per ann. Over the chief aisle is a handsome brass chandelier which was given to the church, by Capt. Edward Alanson in 1717.

Before the repair in 1770 there were many achievements in that church, several of which belonged to the family of the Manships, and it was said one for a lady who had four husbands, and another for a gentleman who had three wives.

There was an ancient brass effigy which generally stood on Mr. Dudley's monument, but which did not fit any of the vacancies in the stone in the south aisle, but it is probable it belonged to the other "ancient flat burial stone" mentioned by Strype.

Under the chapel is a vault, which has been considered the manor vault, but is truly a terra incognita, nothing being known of it but a little window, fortified with iron bars, which opens into it from the church-yard. It has not been opened within the memory of man. Nobody is known to have been buried in it, nor is there any door or way, except this little window, and that seems too small, if the bars were removed, to pass a coffin through; a stone formerly thrown in, sounded as if it fell into a well, the place being then full of water. This may probably be the burying place of Mr. Dudley, his lady, and descendants, the Pophams, the last of whom was buried in 1664, but nothing certain is known about it. There is a tradition in the parish that two ladies of the Popham family who had been buried in Westminster Abbey were removed to this place:

* Of him and his removal see *Dart's Westmonasterium*, vols. I. and II. and *Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell*, I. 409; where (pages 408-412) see the best account of the Popham family.

there is nothing known of the authenticity of the fact, but it has been thought that it alludes to the removal of the body of Col. Edward Popham^a: possibly some female relations might have been buried with him, and when his body was dug up he and they might all have been removed to this place.

The Communion Plate consists of one handsome silver flagon gilt, with an inscription:

“ Ex dono Gulielmi Steevens, 1639.”

A Chalice, Cover, and Paten, gilt, with an inscription:

“ Ex dono Gulielmus Stevens to the Parish of Stoake Newington, 23 Maie, 1634.”

A large silver dish, part gilt, inscribed:

“ The gift of the Reverend John Millington, D.D. to the parish of Stoke Newington at Easter 1711.— 33 oz. 11 pennyweights.”

This dish was given by Dr. Millington, the Rector, for the purpose of collecting the offertory alms.

“ T. Wyn, Churchwarden, bought a Gilt Chalice for the parish of Stoake Newington, 2d June, 1657.”

Besides the communion plate above described, there are in the Vestry Room two large brass dishes, on the bottoms of which is engraved,

Thomas Hill, } Churchwardens of Stoake New-
John Scott, } ington, 1713.

Also an old Folio Common Prayer Book, in the blank leaves of which is written,

“ March 30, 1730,

“ John Ferrers, }
“ Thomas Cooke, Esq. } Churchwardens.

“ For the use of the Communion only.”

There appears to have been some doubt as to the real meaning of the words “ Ab alto” over the principal entrance to the church. It is, however, gene-

rally considered they were put up by Mr. Patten, when he repaired or rebuilt the church in 1563, by way of commemorating that circumstance, and that it might in succeeding ages be looked on as the act of one whose thoughts were raised to heaven, from whence all good proceeds, and hence "ab alto" may be translated "From above;" and these words may be contemplated with a reference to the word "Prosopice," placed under Mr. Patten's arms over the chapel door, inviting the reader to behold the edifice.

THE MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCH.

Against the south wall in the chancel^o there is an elegant monument, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and the whole constructed of costly alabaster of various colours, forming two compartments, in one of which is the effigy of a gentleman in armour kneeling, with a helmet behind him, and in the other the effigy of a lady, in the dress of the times also kneeling; and the effigy of a daughter, also in a kneeling posture, behind her. Over the gentleman is inscribed: *Obiit 29^o Decembris A^{no} Dⁿⁱ 1580*; and under him is the following inscription:

*Vivo miles, enim Christo ductore triumpho,
Stix, caro, mors, mundus, cuncta subacta mihi.*

• The custom of burying within the churches in England commenced at a very early period, but the practice was soon carried to such an undesirable extent, that it was first restricted to those whose lives were known to have been acceptable to God, and afterwards to ecclesiastics, or laymen deserving such a destination by actions eminently righteous. It will scarcely be doubted but that in appreciating the merit of the deceased laity, any benefactions to the church were deemed acts of especial righteousness.

Exivi terris feesus velut histrio scena,
 Acta est ætatis fabula longa mee.
 Finis adest, clare, spectantes plaudite, vixi,
 Et cum desisto vivere, vivo magis.

Under her the following :

Vivo sed absque meo mors est mea vita marito,
 Cumque viro veris sum viduata bonis.
 Charus eras summis, imisque benignus, at uni
 O mihi quam charus quamque benignus eras!
 Rara fuit pietas genus et tibi nobile: Vixi:
 Tu cum desistis vivere, vivo minus.

Lower on the base is the following :

Vivo prius durus mutusque, sed undique mutor,
 Ore loquax, mollis pectore fio lapis.
 Me tua mollivit (mi Dudlei) vivida virtus:
 Quæ tam sancta fuit vita perennis erit.
 Et quæ freta viro optato simul optima vixti,
 Tu (neque desistis vivere) vivis adhuc*.

At the top of all in the centre is a coat of arms, with four grand quarters quarterly; first grand quarter, 1, Or, a lion rampant double-tailed Vert, langued Gules, charged with a crescent of the field for difference; Duddeleye. 2. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, a crescent Or, for difference; Bellomont. 3. Or, two lions passant Azure, langued Gules; Somery. 4. Argent, a cross moline Azure; Malpas. In the center of this grand quarter a crescent Sable for difference. Second grand quarter; 1 and 4. Argent, a maunch Gules; 2 and 3. Sable, a bend flory and counter flory Or. Third grand quarter; 1. barry of six Or and Azure, on a canton Gules a cross crosslet of the first; 2.

* The writer of these verses received 10s. as appears by the roll of Mr. Dudley's funeral expences. See Appendix, No. II.

quarterly Or and Gules, a *Bordure vaire*; 3. Or, a cross Sable; 4. Vert, three lioncels rampant Argent, langued Gules, crowned, collared, and a chain passing between their fore legs, all Or. Fourth grand quarter as the first; a crescent Gules for difference in the centre of the whole.

At the top a helmet, on which is an antient ducal coronet, with a crest, a lion's head and neck Azure, langued Gules, charged on the breast with a crescent Or, for difference.

This is the monument of John Dudley, Esq.^a some time lord of the manor, and his widow Elizabeth, who was buried here June 17, 1602, as appears by the following inscription, on one of the three compartments which form the base of the monument.

ELIZABETH,
heretofore the widow of
John Dudley, Esq.
afterwards the wife of
Thomas Sutton, Esq.
was buried
under this tomb,
the xviiith of June,
A. D. 1602.

On the other compartment of the base is the following inscription :

Several Prelates
and other Persons
educated at
Charter House School,
the foundation of
Thomas Sutton, Esq.
by their

^a See the roll of expences of his funeral, Appendix, No. II.

respectful contributions,
caused this tomb
to be repaired
A. D. 1808.

In 1747, Mr. David Belchor, a respectable inhabitant of this parish, erected three pews in front of this monument, by which the base of the tomb for many years was hid, but when the church was repaired in 1806, they were all removed by order of Dr. Gaskin; when this monument was found to be in a very dilapidated state; application was made by the Rector to the Governors of the Charter-house to repair it; which, however, they refused to do, and the reason said to be assigned was, that they were not in possession of the manor of Stoke Newington. It has however been thought, that as Mr. Sutton never had any other wife, and as during the twenty years that he was in the married state, he had been in the full enjoyment of her mansion and property at Stoke Newington, and elsewhere, and was thereby better enabled to endow his hospital, a different result might reasonably have been expected from the application made to so dignified and respectable a body as the Governors of the Charter House. Afterwards the plan of a subscription among the Charter House Scholars was resorted to, and about £70 were raised for this purpose by the assiduity of the Rector, who superintended the works, and caused the two English inscriptions to be placed on the monument; which is now in as perfect a state as it was when first erected¹.

¹ The remains of Thomas Sutton, Esq. were deposited in Charter House chapel, under a very magnificent monument, which is

Mr. Dudley's will was dated 25th March 1578, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury April 27, 1581. He left to the poor of Stoke Newington £3. 6s. 8d. (for five marks), and £10. towards mending the lane leading from Newington to Islington.

Against the north wall, at the west end, a handsome marble monument. Arms, impaled, the baron Or, a chevron invected at the top, and engrailed at the bottom Ermine, in base a lion rampant Gules; on a chief Vert two garbes of the field. Crest: on a wreath a stag proper, charged on the shoulder with an étoile Argent. The fesse Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Argent. Under the arms the bust of a woman.

Sacred

To the memory of
the best of wife's
and of woman's.

Under this monument is deposited
ANN FROHOCK, wife of William Frohock,
of London, Corn Factor,
(and daughter of George and Mary Gray,
late of this parish, deceased,)
who departed this life Jan. 11, 1764, aged 36.

She

was ever dutiful to her parents,
virtuous to her husband,
and just to all.

Also is deposited WM. FROHOCK,
Husband of Ann Frohock,
who died Dec. 17, 1764, aged 42.

well attended to, and kept in perfect repair, by the Governors of that well-endowed Institution.

* As on the monument.

M

He was an indulgent husband,
a sincere friend,
and much regretted.

On the same wall another handsome marble monument. Arms, impaled, the baron as above, but the chevron different; the femme (a blank). Crest, as above.

Here lieth interred the body of
SILVESTER COLE FROHOCK, Vintner,
brother to the said Wm. Frohock, Corn Factor.

He died June 20th, 1767, aged 36.
Doth thou, O Lord, unto the dead declare,
Thy wondrous works of fame;
And shall the dead to life again repair
To praise Thee for the same.
Then all mortals shall rejoice
In Thy most holy name.

At the east corner on the north wall of the chancel
a monument :

Sacred
to the memory of
STEPHEN TYERS and ANN his wife,
this marble entablature is erected by
James Tyers their son,
as the only remaining token of his filial affection for those
indulgent parents
who passed upwards of 57 years in conjugal felicity,
the last 30 of which they retired to this village to enjoy the
evening of their days
upon a competency which economical industry acquired
in a mercantile line in the
city of London.

Memoria justi sacra.

S. T. obiit 17 Maii, 1790, ætat. 84.

A. T. obiit 19 Julii, 1792, ætat. 78.

Against the east wall of the church is a neat plain monument of grey marble, on the top of which is also a coat of arms, quarterly : 1 and 4. Argent, a bend of lozenges Sable; Taverner. 2. Ermine, on a chevron Sable, three cresses engrailed Or. 3. Argent, on a fess between three ∞ proper, as many martlets Argent. 4. as the first. In the centre a crescent Gules for difference. Underneath, the following inscription :

JOHANNES TAVERNER, natvs in comitatv Hertfordi-
ensi, familia honesta, parentibvs pijs et probis.

A prima infantia literis operam dedit; primo svb
privato magistro; dein Westmonasterijs institvtvs,
Cantabrigiæ stvdvit P' an. 8. Vbi Item Magisterij
gradum suscepit. Dein Oxonij P' an. 5. Posteaq. Johanni
King Ep'o: Lon': a libellis P' an. 9. Et vnvs prælectorvm
in Collegio Gresham, Lon': P' an. 23. Demvmq' sacris
ordinibvs svceptis, Vicarivs de Tillingham in com'tu
Essex, an. 5. Et postremum hvivs ecclesiæ Rector
an. 9. Hic expleto cvrricvlo svbtvs sepvltvs
fœlicem resurrectionem sperat.

Nat. aº 1584. Denatvs aº 1638.

Vitam duxit cœlibem

Vixi, nec qvqvam vel vitæ nomine dignvm

Sensi, vel qvare longa petenda foret.

Hic situs est qui res divinas calluit, artes

Omnes; cui lingua et plurima et una fuit;

Qui bene iudicio purum solidavit acumen;

Famam vltra prudens; ac sine teste pius;

Qui potuit citius quam qvædere munus obire,

Seu quod ciivilis seu toga docta regit:

Mens humilis fuit in sublime corpore; pectus

Sincerum, donans dextera, penna volans,

Pulcher erat primo; cum vir, virtute venustus;

In sene mors vixit, dormit is, illa fuit.

Dies mei velociores.

On a wooden tablet on the east wall :

A Table of
Benefactions
to this Parish.

The Parishioners are seised in fee of a customary piece of land, containing about six acres, formerly called the Gravel Pit field, upon which buildings denominated the Palatine Houses are erected.

William Patten, Esq. Lord of this Manor in 1563, repaired the parish church, which was then ruinous. William Stephens, Gent. in 1638, gave to the Parson and Churchwardens for the poor a rent-charge of £5. per ann. issuing out of his copyhold lands in Hornsey.

Thomas Stock, Esq. in 1664, gave four of small houses, three of them for the Poor, and one for the Charity School.

The Rev. Sidrach Simpson, D. D. Rector of this Parish, gave fifty shillings per ann. in 1704, to be distributed in bread every Sunday by the Rector.

Elizabeth Baker, widow, in 1716, gave fifty shillings per ann. to be distributed in bread every Sunday by the Churchwardens.

John Stephens, Cityzen of London, 1727, gave £10. the annual produce to be expended in bread every Christmas by the Churchwardens.

John Newman, Gent. in 1730, devised to trustees certain estates, out of which £6. per ann. have been regularly given to the Charity Schools of this parish.

On a wooden tablet against the east wall :
Benefactions.

George Green, Esq. in 1762, gave twenty shillings a year, issuing out of his copyhold estate, to be distributed to the poor in bread in December every year. And he gave £100. out of which fifty shillings per ann. he

bequeathed to the Charity School, and the other

fifty shillings to be applied triennially in
apprenticing some poor child, born in this
Parish. N. B. This legacy now produces only

£3. per ann. Mary Hammond, Spinster,

bequeathed to the Rector and Church-
wardens, in 1774, £100. the produce to be
annually apply'd to the Charity School.

Sarah Bowles, widow, bequeathed, in
1788, £250. 3 per cent. Stock, out of the divi-
dends of which fifty-two shillings are to be annu-
ally expended in bread for the poor, £2. 2s. are to be
given to Shoreditch Charity School, £2. 2s. to the

Charity School of this parish, and fourteen
shillings, the remaining part of the produce,
to be expended in purchase of yarn stockings
for the poor at Christmas, as the Minister
and Churchwardens should think proper.

Ann Sanford, widow, bequeathed,
in 1802, part of the residue of her personal
estate, which has produced £2287. 8s. 8d. 3 per
cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, out of the
dividends of which £25. per annum are to be
divided in equal portions between five
poor widows of this parish, to be nominated by
the Vestry, and the remainder of such
dividends to be distributed at the discretion
of the Minister and Churchwardens, for the
benefit of the poor.

On the east side of the chancel, at the west end, a
neat monument:

Humanitate.

JOSEPH
HYRLOCK,
died .

SARAH,
his wife,
died

Augvst 10th,	March 27th,
1793,	1766,
aged 70.	aged 47.

To the memory of the above
Joseph and Sarah Hvrlock,
her immediate parents,
and of the late Sir John Hartopp,
of Freathby, in the covnty of Leicester, Baronet,
and Sarah his first wife,
her maternal grandfather and grandmother,
whose remains are deposited in a vavlt
in this chvrch ;

This monvment is inscribed
by Ann, the wife of Edmwnd Cradock Hartopp,
of Fovroaks Hall, in the covnty of Warwick, Esq.
heiress and sole svrvivor
of that branch of the Hartopp family.

On a pillar of the wall of the south aisle near the
west end is a monument. Arms : party per fess
Azure and Sable, three suns in their glory, impaling,
Argent, on a chevron Sable, before three hawks' heads
erased proper, as many cinquefoils of the field. Crest :
on a wreath a garb Or.

Sacred to the memory
of

Thomas Parsons, Esq. Citizen and Cooper of London,
and late of this parish, who died the 3d Aug. 1784,
aged 69 years.

Also of Mary his wife, who died the 19th Aug. 1782,
aged 65 years.

Also of Ann Hamill, widow, daughter of the
said Thomas and Mary Parsons, who died 21st
January, 1784, aged 45 years.

Also of Mary Baunton, widow, another
of their daughters, who died the 10 June, 1784,

aged 37 years.

All of whom are interred under pews No. 62. 63.
This monument was erected by Mrs. Jane Trundle,
wife of Thomas Trundle, of Great Saint Helens,
London, Attorney at Law, only surviving
daughter of the said Thomas and Mary Parsons,
as a small token of her affection towards
her dear and much lamented parents and sisters.
So earth to earth, so dust to dust we descend,
And where mortality begins there it ends.

Against the west wall, on a small monument of
white marble :

In memory of
GIDEON GUICHENET, late of London,
Merchant,
who *lays* under pew No. 35.
He departed this life the 1st of January 1759,
in the 49th year of his age.
And of SARAH GUICHENET, his daughter,
who *lays* under pew No. 36.
She departed this life the 7th of August 1776,
in the 31st year of her age.
Also FRANCES, the beloved wife of the
above Gideon Guichenet,
who departed this life on
the 4th Nov. 1779, aged 68 years.

In the south aisle upon the ground is a stone, on
which is a coat of arms impaled ; the baron seems to
bear two bars, and over all a bend goboné (but this
coat and the inscription are much defaced) ; the
femme bears three pickaxes.

Deceased Septemb. Anno Domini 1652.
Here was interred the body of JOHN LEIGH, Gent. son of
John Leigh, of Leigh Hall, in the county of Lancaster,

Gent. who was married to Talbot, daughter of Benjamin Pigott, of Gravehurst, in the county of Bedford, Esq. By her direction this monument was made.

This gentleman appears by the register to have been buried September 24.

Near to this another ; at the top a coat of arms impaled ; the baron a chevron between two mullets in chief, and a stork in base ; the femme a lion rampant
Crest : on a wreath a stork.

M. S.

V. R. SAMUELIS WRIGHT, S. T. P.

Qui agro Eboracensi ortus,
ac disciplinis liberalibus bene institutus,
sacrum suum munus rure suscepit,
deinde Londinum profectus,
breui temporis spatio ita se probavit,
ut ecclesiæ Presbyterianæ pastor eligeretur,
cui per annos octo & triginta
pari diligentia & fœlicitate præfuit,
multigenæ autem doctrinæ
eas naturæ dotes habuit adjunctas,
ut in sacris administrandis,
(quæ summo decore semper præstabat,)
mentes auditorum attentas reddere,
sibique facile conciliare posset ;
ad recondita etiam sacrarum literarum
sensa eruenda
eximia facultate præditus erat,
vitæque Christianæ virtutibus conspicuus.
At defessus tandem labore
acerbisque doloribus quos fortiter pertulit,
corpus hic sepeliri jubens,
in Christo placide obdormivit,

non. April. A. D. 1746,

æt. suæ 64.

Beati qui in Domino moriuntur.

Over this tomb-stone hangs a handsome brass chandelier, inscribed : " The gift of Edward Alanson to the parish church of St. Mary Stoke Newington, 1717."

In this aisle also is an ancient flat stone, which has had two large effigies and an inscription to each, and two small effigies ; but they are all torn away^t except one of the small effigies, which is very much defaced.

Near the west door upon the ground is a stone, on which is a coat of arms impaled ; the baron seems to be a fess lozengy, invected at top, and engrailed at bottom, in chief three bells ; the femme seems to be three leopards passant guardant in pale, surmounted by a bend charged with four mullets, but it is much injured. Crest, on a wreath seems to be a demi squirrel, holding an oak branch in his mouth.

Under this stone, in a vault, lyeth the body of JAMES PORTER, of Newington Green, Gent. who departed this life August 26, 1693, aged 67 years. Here lyeth also the body of ANN PORTER, wife of the said James Porter, who departed this life Sept. 8, 1693, aged 57 years. Also the body of GEORGE PORTER, his son, who departed this life May 12, 1678, aged 7 years 11 mo.

Weever, in his Ancient Funeral Monuments, has recorded the following inscription :

^t It has been considered, the act of 3 and 4 Edw. VI. was the chief instrument of the destruction of the sepulchral brasses : but many of the ancient tombs were destroyed much earlier.

" Hic iacet MATILDA uxor Johannis Ekington,
 " quondam cofferarij hospitij domini regis Edw. quarti;
 que ob. 1473."

And Mr. Strype, in his Addenda to Stow's Survey, after having mentioned several inscriptions that are inserted in this work, has the following: " In the middle aisle two ancient flat burial stones, with effigies and inscriptions in brass, but torn away. Against the north wall, near the east, is an ancient table monument, without any inscription; on the side are some shields, one bears the three nails of the cross, another the cross, with the crown of thorns hanging on it."

" An ancient flat stone, with Saxon capital letters round it, hard to be read :

" JOHN STOCKER, Esq. buried by his fader in S. Thomas chapel in the church of Stoke Newington in Middlesex, by his' will dat. Sept. 13, 1500, gives several lands in Newington and Crepulgate".

Under the altar, upon the ground, is a stone, on which is a coat of arms impaled; the baron bears party per pale, three stags' heads caboshed, on a chief appear to be two greyhounds saliant combatant, collared; the femme bears a chevron between three crescents :

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Judith Taylor, late wife of Mr. John Taylor, citizen and haberdasher of London, who departed this life 4 Dec. 1713, aged 57 years. Also the body of James Taylor, son of John and Judith Taylor, who died 27 Jan. 1713, aged 22 years. In a vault under this stone lies the body of Mr. John Taylor, who died 30 Oct. 1729, æt. 69.

" Newington Reg. Lond.

INSCRIPTIONS UPON THE PAVEMENT.

South aisle :

To the memory of John Kirkman, who departed this life
8 Dec. 1765, aged 39 years. Also the body of Ann Jeal,
sister of the above John Kirkman, who departed this life
16 Jan. 1768, aged 50 years.

Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. John Stevens, citizen
and stationer of London, who died 3 Feb. 1726, aged 56.

Just by the font: a fleur de lis within an orle of
mulletts, impaling a fesse checquè between three
eagles displayed: Crest, on a wreath, a lion's leg
erased erect, holding a trefoil by the stalk :

Of whom the world was not worthy: Here lyeth the body
of Ann Phipps, wife of Thomas Phipps, of this parish,
who died 23 Oct. 1742, aged 36.

Chaste was her life, and pure her pray'r,
Her husband's good her only care.

North aisle :

Mrs. Sarah Hurlock, late wife of Joseph Hurlock, Esq.
eldest daughter of the under-mentioned Sir John and
Dame Sarah Hartopp, ob. 27 March, 1766, æ. 47.

Faith hath an overcoming pow'r,
It triumphs in the dying hour;
Christ is my life, my joy, my hope,
Nor can I sink with such a prop.

Dr. I. WATTS.

Dame Sarah Hartopp,
daughter of Sir Joseph Woolfe,
knt. ob. 12 Sept. 1730, æ. 35.

The above three lines on the late stone.

Sir John Hartopp, Bart. ob. 15 Jan. 1762, æ. 82. Mrs.
Ann Hartopp, sister of the above said Sir John, ob. 17.
March, 1764, æ. 81.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, obiit 15 Jan. 1763, ætat. 63.

Eternity! Eternity! Eternity!

Waiting for a glorious triumph over her last enemy, Here lyeth the precious remains of Miss Margaret Cooke, daughter of Thomas Cooke, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife: she departed this life 30 Nov. 1749, in the 23d year of her age.

If sin be pardon'd, I'm secure,
 Death hath no sting beside :
 The law gives sin its damning pow'r,
 But Christ my ransom dyed.
 Now to the God of victory
 Immortal thanks be paid,
 Who makes us conqu'rors while we die,
 Through Christ our living head.

Dr. I. WATTS.

And also in memory of Miss Frances Cooke, who departed this life 3 Nov. 1728, aged 6 years.

Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Sarah Cheselden^a, who departed this life 28 Nov. 1770, aged 71 years.

West aile: a chevron between three goats' heads erased, impaling on a fess, between three blackmoors' heads and necks erased, as many crescents: Crest, on a wreath seems to be a greyhound sejant:

In this vault lies Lydia, wife of John White, of this parish, ob. 17 Jan. 1726, ætat. 61. Also the body of John White, who died 30 March, 1731, aged 62. Also the body of Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John and Lydia White, who died 28 Feb. 1752, aged 52 years. This vault belongs to John White.

East aile: a lion rampant, impaling a fess between three boars' heads coupéd:

^a She was many years companion to the late Mrs. Abney.

In this vault lies interred the body of Mr. Thomas Heacock, of this parish, apothecary, who died 9 Feb. 1743-4, aged 63 years. Also Mr. Edmund Hammond, of this parish, his son-in-law, who departed this life 18 March, 1759, aged 49. Also Mrs. Mary Heacock, of this parish, relict of the above Mr. Thomas Heacock, who departed this life 29 Sept. 1766, aged 79 years. Also Mrs. Mary Hammond, their daughter, wife of the above Mr. Edmund Hammond, died 13 Sept. 1722, aged 59 years. Also Miss Mary Hammond, daughter of the above Edmund and Mary Hammond, who died 12 Feb. 1774, aged 32 years.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Martha Wathen, late wife of Mr. Samuel Wathen*, and daughter of Mrs. Susannah Allanson, of this parish, who departed this life 13 Aug. 1747, aged 23 years.

A fess between three boars' heads coupéd, bearing on an escutcheon of pretence a chevron between three spear heads, and impaled with the same: Crest, on a wreath a pheon:

Here lieth the body of Gertrude Alanson, wife of Capt. Edward Alanson, youngest son of William Alanson, of Wem, in the county of Salop, Gentleman, who departed this life 12 Nov. 1716, aged 55 years. Also the body of Edward Alanson, his son, died 2 Feb. 1719, aged 5 months. Also the body of the abovesaid Capt. Edward Alanson, who died 4 Oct. 1723, aged 62 years.

A grave-stone in the nave preserves the memory of Mrs. SOPHIA STANDERWICK, grand-daughter of Daniel De Foe, who died in 1787, at the age of 62.

* Afterwards M. D.

TOMBS IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

In the north-west part of the church-yard^y, there was formerly a square piece of ground inclosed with iron rails, in the centre of which grew a fine yew tree. There was no stone, nor any other memorial but a plate inserted in the west side of the railing, whereon was a coat of arms, quarterly: 1 and 4, a chevron between three leopards' faces; 2 and 3, three cinque-foils, and underneath "J. F. 1715." This contains the remains of John Farrington, Esq. buried here Jan. 25, 1714-15, in respect of whom there is a tradition in the parish, that he was an atheist, and at his death left it in charge with his friends to plant a yew tree

^y The custom of making cemeteries round our churches in England has been considered to have been originally introduced by Cuthbert archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 750. Mr. Whitaker differs in opinion with our antiquaries on this subject. "The church-yard was every where laid out, at the time when the parish church was erected among the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. The churches in France had cemeteries about them as early as 595. And those in England had them equally as early as the period of their own construction. The very first that was built by the Saxons in the kingdom, that of St. Peter and St. Paul, without the city of Canterbury, had an enclosure for sepulture about it; and the very first apostle of the Saxons, the pious and worthy Augustin, was actually buried in it. In 16 years only after the conversion of the Northumbrians, the church of Lindisfarne appears encircled with its cemetery; and the head of Oswald, the slain Monarch of the kingdom, and the body of Aidan, the Bishop of the diocese, equally were interred there. And even the country church of St. Michael, distant about a mile and a half from Hexham, had a cemetery around it as early as 685." *Hist. of Manchester*, vol. II. p. 411. 4to edit.

in the centre of his grave, wishing them to believe or disbelieve the existence of a Supreme Being, as that should, or not, vegetate. What foundation there is for this story does not appear, but it certainly is extraordinary that in a place enclosed with strong iron rails, there should neither have been stone or monumental inscription. If any confidence can be placed in the language of his will, instead of being an atheist, he must have been a good Christian. The will commends his soul to God, trusting for salvation through Christ. It was proved in the Prerogative Court Feb. 1714-15.

Near the north-east corner of the church are two monuments, inclosed within one railing, on which are the following arms: a lion rampant within a bordure; Crest, on a wreath a demi griffin.

H. S. E. Quod mortale fuit SAMUELIS LANE, civis Londinensis, nati apud Coworth, de parochia Vindesorii Antiquoris in Bercheria. Obiit Februarii 27^{mo}, 1708. Mollis ut herba resurgam.

ANNE MANSHIP, sister to Samuel Lane, July 18, 1734, aged 73 years.

JOHN MANSHIP, Esq. merchant of London, Feb. 2, 1749, aged 54 years.

On the east side of the church-yard is a monument, on the top of which is the following inscription:

Near this place lyeth the body of Mr. WILLIAM PICKETT, formerly of this parish, who died Feb. 19, 1745, aged 43 years. Also ANN his wife, who died March 22, 1750, aged 42 years. And likewise WILLIAM, THOMAS, and TABITHA, children of the above, who died in their infancy.

This tomb was erected by William Pickett, of London,

Goldsmiths, only surviving offspring of the above William and Ann, on the melancholy death of his daughter Elizabeth; and also in memory of five other children, viz. Thomas, Thomas, Ann, Edward, and George, who died in their infancy.

On the south side :

A testimony of respect from greatly afflicted parents.

In memory of Elizabeth Pickett, spinster,
who died Dec. 11, 1781, aged 23 years^a.

At the west end :

This much lamented young person expired in consequence of her cloaths taking fire the preceding evening.

Lower on the base :

Reader, if you should ever witness such an afflicting scene, recollect that the only method to extinguish the flame, is to stifle it by an immediate covering.

On the north side :

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
So firm yet soft, so strong yet so refin'd,
Heaven, as pure gold, by flaming tortures tried,
The angel bore them, but the mortal died.

At the east end :

Not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Heavenly father.

Opposite the north-east corner of the church is a tomb-stone, which is the only distinctive memorial here of any person professing the Roman Catholic faith.

In spe resurgendi, et fide Catholica.
Here lieth Elizabeth (Aubrey) Cassills,
wife of Robert Cassills.

^a Elected Alderman of Cornhill ward in May 1781.

^a Miss Pickett, who, on the 11th of Dec. 1781, was ironing, and lifting up too high a box iron to receive the heater, the heater fell into her stays, and before any assistance could be obtained, burnt her so dreadfully, that she died next day in the greatest agony.

STOKE NEWINGTON.

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Obiit March 24, Anno Dom.

1723-4.

Ætat. ✠ 47.

John Shuckburgh^b, 14 Jan. 1739, aged 55. Sarah Shuckburgh, his daughter, 14 Ap. 1751, in her 17th year. Mary Brownsword^c, 26 Dec. 1762, aged 68. Zachariah Allen, citizen and apothecary of London, 7 Sept. 1735, aged 70. Mrs. Eliz. Allen, relict of Zachariah Allen, 17 Ap. 1736. John Ebborne, citizen and distiller, of London, 25 Feb. 1706-7, in the 51st year of his age. Daniel Ebborne, his son, 25 Ap. 1707, in his 14th year. Mrs. Mary Ebborne, wife of the above John Ebborne, 17 July, 1715, aged 60. Mrs. Mary Ebborne, daughter of John and Mary Ebborne, 21 Jan. 1736, aged 52.

Herman Louis, Esq. 24 Nov. 1771, aged 84.

Susannah, the wife of William Dampier, citizen and apothecary of London, 9 July, 1763, in the 40th year of her age. Wm. Dampier, 1793. Mary, late wife of the Rev. Meredith Townshend, of this parish, 8 Feb. 1776, aged 62.

Mr. John Slater, born in Hordley in Shropshire Oct. 1692, 22 Jan. 1776.

John Macbean, late of the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, Gent. Jan. 1774, aged 30 years.

William Baker, the son of Cornelius and Ann Baker, of this parish, 27 Feb. 1741, aged 72 years.

James Collier, late of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London, Gent. 1751, aged 75. Also John Jabez Hurst, Gent. 15 Dec. 1770, aged 62.

Mrs. Hannah Bentley of this parish, 24 May, 1757. Also

^b Arms: A chevron between three mullets, impaled with a chevron between three cinquefoils. Crest, on a wreath a demi black-moor, wreathed about the temples, and holding an arrow.

^c She was the widow of John Shuckburgh, and after his death married Elias Brownsword, late of London, stationer.

N

Mrs. Elizabeth Bentley, 27 Feb. 1767. (Sisters to Mary, wife of Thomas Heacock, v. ante.)

Cornelius Baker, 15 June 1699, aged 50 years, who had two sons and five daughters, six of which are here likewise interred.

Mr. Alexander Burnett, late of Green Street, Enfield Highway, in the county of Middlesex, Gent. 30 Oct. 1768, in the 48th year of his age.

Philip Garbrand, Esq. of Stoke Newington, 22 Nov. 1774, aged 57 years. Also Philip Nisbett, Gent. of the same place, 29 Nov. 1775, aged 45 years.

Mr. Francis Grizzell, late of St. Antholine's parish, London, 13 March, 1745, aged 44 years. Margaret Grizzell, first wife of the above Francis, 26 July, 1737, aged 38 years. Also Mr. John Grizzell, son of the above Francis and Margaret, 10 June, 1737, aged 8 years.

Magdalene Rebotier, late wife of Charles Rebotier, of Stoke Newington, Exchange Broker, and one of the daughters of Mr. Guinand, of London, merchant, 30 May, 1776, aged 52. Charles Rebotier, of London, Exchange Broker, and husband of the above-named Magdalen Rebotier, 20 Aug. 1778, aged 52 years.

Mrs. Sarah Neale, wife of the Rev. William Neale, Rector of Essington and Bayford, in the county of Hertford, Aug. 1781, in the 49th year of her age.

Mrs. Joanna Forbes, daughter of Mr. William Walton, of Mortlake, in the county of Surrey, Gent. and widow of Mr. John Forbes, citizen and mercer of London, 25 June, 1739, ætatis 72. Also her nephew, Mr. Thomas Forbes, A. M. obiit 29 Nov. 1731, ætatis 27.

John Phillpott, Gent. 5 Dec. 1730, aged 35. Also Mrs. Rebecca Phillpott, mother of the abovesaid, 20 Sept. 1737, aged 68 years. Master Joseph Hayward⁴ son of Mr. Wil-

⁴ Arms: on a pale three crescents. Crest, appears on a wreath a wing erect, charged with the same arms.

liam Hayward, of London, merchant, and grandson of Mr. William Patten, of London, grocer, 11 Aug. 1728, aged 4 years and 11 months.

Mrs. Ann Belle, May 9, 1773, aged 80 years.

Mr. Samuel Martin (citizen and goldsmith of London), 3 Dec. 1743, in the 62d year of his age

Mary Morris, daughter of Spencer Morris and Mary his wife, of the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, 9 Dec. 1746, aged 10 days. Also Mary Morris, wife of the abovesaid Spencer Morris, and daughter of Mr. David Robotier, of this parish, 16 Oct. 1748, in the 28th year of her age. Likewise Mr. Spencer Morris, late of Ludgate, 19 May, 1768, aged 58 years. Elizabeth Claudia Starr, daughter of the above Spencer Morris, and wife of Mr. John Starr, of Cannon Street, 20 April, 1777, aged 26 years.

Mrs. Mary Rolleson, 3 Jan. 1766, aged 33 years^f. Mary Rolleson, 22 March, 1791, 62. Mr. Rolleson, 5 June, 1799.

Gabriel Beeching Galloway, 7 April, 1755, in the 24th year of his age. Also Mrs. Elizabeth Galloway, mother of the above Gabriel Beeching Galloway, 4 April, 1763, aged 59 years.

Mr. John Derrick Garnum, late citizen and apothecary of London, 20 Aug. 1746, aged 47 years. Also Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, 8 Dec. 1756, aged 62 years.

Mr. John Newman, late of Newington Green, Gent. 24 Oct. 1729, 72. He had three sisters who are all buried near this place. Likewise his niece, Ann Shaw, aged 21, 26 Nov. 1729.

Hayward's mother was married, 2dly, to the famous Dr. Wilson of St. Stephen, Walbrook, who lived at Stoke Newington. See p. 104, ante.

* Mrs. Bell was the widow of Andrew Bell, a Scots Bookseller, who once lived in Cornhill, London.

^f This lady is said to have been one of the sisters of the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London in the year 1771.

Mrs. Rhoda Thoresby, wife of the Rev. Mr. Ralph Thoresby, Rector of this parish 31 May, 1751, æt. 43., Rev. Mr. Ralph Thoresby, late Rector of this parish, 24 April, 1763, æt. 65.

Robert Berkeleys, Gent. 23 March, 1754, aged 53 years. Also Mrs. Mary Berkeley his wife, 18 July, 1767, aged 63 years^b. And also Mrs. Mary Grafton, 21 Oct. 1775 (their only daughter), aged 46 years. And also Mr. Philip Grafton, husband to the above Mary Grafton, 4 Aug. 1778, aged 67 years.

William Laurie, merchant, 1781.

Mr. John Walbank, 1784. Mr. Wm. Weston, 1785. James Brown, Esq. 1788; and several others. Peter Sallée, 1788. William Giles, Clerk of this parish, 21 Aug. 1791, aged 45. Sarah, wife of Capt. Fielder Dorset, 1792. Susannah, the wife of Thomas Ellis, 31 Dec. 1789, aged 38. Susannah, daughter of Thomas and Susannah Ellis, 25 Oct. 1793; also James, son of the above, 28 Aug. 1791. Thomas Ellis, 29 July, 1802, aged 60. Mrs. Ann Newton, 22 Nov. 1801, aged 68. Benjamin Stephenson, 6 March, 1800, aged 70; also Thomas Stephenson Shephard (perhaps son of the Rev. Thomas Shephard), Lecturer of this parish, and Frances, his wife (daughter of Benjamin Stephenson), 3 March, 1800; also Mary Stephenson, 28 Oct. 1801, aged 45; also Martha, Lydia, and Frances Shephard, 1805. Lady Heron Myddleton, relict of Sir Thomas Heron Myddleton, of Grinkle, in the county of York, Bart. 15 Oct. 1803, aged 78. Nicholas Gillard, Gent. 4th April, 1804, in the 50th year of his age. Samuel Jewkes, 3 Oct. 1804, aged 83.

^a Arms: a chevron between ten crosses patée, six and four, impaled with a chevron between three martlets. Crest, on a wreath, a bear's head muzzled.

^b She was the daughter of the Rev. Richard Sear, Lecturer of this parish, by his second wife.

Ann Hay, widow, 10th Nov. 1805, aged 70. Mary Cramp-ton, 7 March, 1805, aged 61.

Mrs. Frances John, widow of the late George John, sur-geon, 21 April, 1807, aged 72. Mrs. Dorothy Rigby, wife of Thomas Rigby, Esq. 15 Jan. 1807, aged 61. Mr. Tho-mas Rigby, 14 March, 1816, aged 76.

George Wallace, 13 Jan. 1808, aged 87.

Mr. Edward Kelsall, formerly of Foster Lane, London, 8 Nov. 1809, aged 61. Mark Haggard, 6 Aug. 1809.

Jonathan Eade, Esq. many years lord of the manor, 26 Sept. 1811, aged 65. James McCabe, 6 Oct. 1811, aged 63. Harriet Eliz. Davis, 1 Ap. 1812, aged 28. James Hogben, surgeon, of Berners Street, London, 30 Oct. 1814, aged 75. William Goodman, 14 Sept. 1815, aged 61. Ann, wife of William Love, 16 Aug. 1815, in the 44th year of her age. Elizabeth Lacy, wife of Charles Lacy of Nottingham, 12 Nov. 1815, aged 47. Elizabeth De Havil-land, widow of the late Martin de Havilland, Esq. of the island of Guernsey, 7 June, 1816. Paul Bur-nand, Esq. 23 Sept. 1806, aged 64. Catherine Maria Burnand, 7 March, 1809, aged 38. Frances Burnand, 11 Dec. 1817, aged 40. John Bellringer, Esq. 30 April, 1817, in the 48th year of his age. Elizabeth Seear, 6 Dec. 1810, aged 22. Mrs. Mary Seear, 21 July, 1817, aged 63. Lucy Squire, 23 July, 1818, in the 37th year of her age. Thomas Doughty, 12 Feb. 1818, aged 56.

On the east side of the path leading to the chapel is an altar-tomb, covered with a slab of granite, which contains the remains of Mrs. Stephen, late the wife of James Stephen, Esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, and sister to William Wilber-force, Esq. M. P. 1813.

Elizabeth, late wife of Thomas Vernon, of Hornsey, 4 Sept. 1768, aged 56. Thomas Vernon, 14 April, 1771, aged 63. Henry Vernon, 9 Nov. 1789, aged 44. Also Mrs. Grace Vernon, 20 April, 1819.

THE PARISH REGISTER.

The Parish Register Books are well preserved. The Register of Baptisms and Burials commences in the year 1559: the disproportion of burials to the baptisms may be attributed in some measure to the number of Dissenters who live in this parish, which are estimated at about one-fifth part of the inhabitants, and to the frequent burial of the non-parishioners.

The Register Book of Marriages begins 1560. During the succeeding incumbences of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, John Taverner, and William Heath, as well that of Mr. Thoresby, and part of Dr. Simpson's, the entries were made with great regularity and correctness; but during the usurpation, and the incumbency of Dr. Millington, who resided at Kensington, they appear to have been left to the Clerk; and in the latter of those periods, a vast number of names are inserted of persons buried elsewhere.

Ann.	Ann.	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
From 1580 to 1589		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1620 — 1629		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1680 — 1689		12	26
1734 — 1743		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780 — 1784		24	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784 — 1789		23	43 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ann.	Ann.	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
From 1790 to	1793	35½	42½
1795 —	1799	39½	42½
1800 —	1804	38½	42
1805 —	1809	38½	40
1810 —	1814	41	39
1815 —	1819	38½	39

So small is the parish, and so thinly was it peopled, that only one child was baptised in each of the years 1569, 1571, and 1585. There were no marriages in 1566, 1576, 1579, 1584, and 1589; nor from 20th July, 1617 till 1st January, 1618-19, between which entries Mr. Lloyd has written "A long Vacation." The number of Burials in 1562 and 1564, was 6 and 5; and in 1563 was a plague when there were 13 burials, whereof 3 were in September and 3 in October. There was only one burial in 1576, none in 1579, one in 1585, and none in 1588. In 1592 and 1594, the numbers were 18 and 13; but a plague which raged in the intermediate year produced 34 burials, 6, 8, and 5 of which were in August, September, and October.

In 1602 the number was 11; but in 1603 there was "a dreadful plague," so that there were 65 burials, of which 16 were in September, and 10 in October. In 1624 the number was 15.

In 1625 there were 52 burials, 40 of whom buried that year died of the plague, and their names are

marked in the register with a red cross ; and in the margin opposite an entry 23d July, is written with red ink " 2850 died this weeke," which probably refers to the number given in the Bill of Mortality for that week.

In 1626 the number was 10.

There is not one burial registered from 5th Dec. 1644 till 31st August, 1646.

In 1664 the number was 27.

In 1665 only 15.

And in 1666 24 are entered in the Register ; but it appears that the Register for that year is inaccurate by the Minutes of the Vestry, dated April 1666, (" that the Churchwardens and Overseers had been at great care and trouble by reason of the sad visitation late in the parish,") that the plague was very fatal at Newington, and it is very probable many persons were buried in the fields and other places, and could not on that account be entered in the Register.

The number of Houses in Stoke Newington in 1793, was 200 ; in 1801, 221 ; in 1810, 260 ; and the present number is estimated at about 370.

STOKE NEWINGTON.

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THE POPULATION OF THE PARISH AS TAKEN IN THE YEARS 1801 AND 1811.

HOUSES.		OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		TOTAL.
1801.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, &c.	All other persons not employed in the two preceding Classes.	Total of Persons.
206		268	13	14	53	1395	
							Males.
							Females.
							538
							924
							1462
1811.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, &c.	All other families not employed in the two preceding Classes.	Total of Persons.
342		375	19 and 3 building.	45	124	206	
							Males.
							Females.
							890
							1259
							2149

The population of the parish has been gradually increasing, and may now be estimated at 2900 souls.

There was formerly a Register Book kept in this parish of the Banns of Marriage, published according to the directions of the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. till the death of Mr. Thoresby; but it was afterwards discontinued till 1st Oct. 1783, when a new book for that purpose was provided by Mr. George Fair, ruled for 1000 entries, and which is still regularly kept.



OF THE POOR'S RATE—THE RENTAL OF THE PARISH — THE POOR—CHURCH RATE—COUNTY RATE—THE HIGHWAY RATE—THE OFFICERS OF THE PARISH.

In the year 1620 the Poor's Rate amounted to £9. 19s. 5d.; in 1623 to £11. 5s. 5d.; and in 1624 to £12. 15s.; and has been gradually increasing from that time.

In 1792 this rate, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, at 9d. in the pound, produced £224. 14s. 9d.; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day following £217. 13s.

In 1803 the sum raised was £1365. 15s. 9d. at 4s. 3d. in the pound¹.

The sum raised for the year ending at Lady-day 1819 was £1689. 8s. 9d. at the rate of 3s. 9d. in the pound; and for the last year, ending Lady-day last, about £1586. at the rate of 3s. 6d. in the pound.

The Rental of the parish is considered to be about

¹ *Carlisle's Brit. Topog.* vol. II.

£13,000. per annum; but, according to the Poor's Rate Book by which the assessment is made, it appears to be only about £9060. per annum.

From 1744 to 1756 Mr. Tull farmed the poor at £100. per ann.; and after him Mr. Arnold took them on the same terms¹.

In 1773 William Collier contracted to victual, clothe, and lodge the poor, they being properly clothed when sent, and to find medicines for them when sick (except lunacy and a certain disease) for 6d. per day each.

In April 1777 there were 20 paupers in the house, three out of it on the same establishment, and 23 pensioners.

The poor are now farmed by J. Deacon, who keeps a house for that purpose at Mile End. There are about 19 paupers, which are farmed at the rate of 6s. per head per week.

These, with a few (about 6) who are lodged in one of the parish houses in Church Street, and allowed 5s. a week each, and about 60 out pensioners, who receive weekly allowance, from 2s. to 10s. according to the number in family, and other circumstances, constitute the poor in this parish, who receive parochial relief.

On Sunday 15th Feb. 1784, and in a few days after, there was collected for the poor £60. 13s.; viz. £23. at Church; £22. at Meeting; and the rest from Quakers and others not at church; which was very carefully distributed by Messrs. John Guy and Salomon de

¹ *Vestry Minute Book*, beginning 1742, p. 19.

Medina, Churchwardens, to the poor inhabitants of this parish, giving to each a quartern loaf, a bushel of coals, and about six pounds of beef; buttocks and thick flanks, bought of the butchers residing in the parish at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound. On the first day 62, on the second 126, and on the third day 111, in all 299 persons were relieved in different ways according to their necessities.

Since which, collections have been made for the same charitable purposes, and distributed with great care and discrimination among such objects as have presented themselves as candidates. The last winter a handsome subscription was made, which, together with the surplus remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, was dealt out to the necessitous poor according to their several wants.

The Church Rate is 6d. in the pound.

The County Rate for the last year amounted to £74. and was paid by two half yearly payments.

The Highway Rate amounted to the sum of £173. 12s. 6d. from Michaelmas 1781 to Michaelmas 1782. The Surveyors of the Highway now raise by a sixpenny rate about £230; out of which they pay annually to the Trustees of the Stamford Hill Turnpike Road, the sum of £30.

There are two Churchwardens (who are Overseers by virtue of their office), two Overseers, one Surveyor of the Highways, one Constable, one Headborough, one Beadle, and a Vestry Clerk.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER.

"My Lady of Bath died Dec. 20, 1561."

"Margaret, daughter of John Donnington, Esq. married first, to Sir Richard Long, Knt. and afterwards to John Bolchier Earl of Bath, who died in 1560^a."

"Anne, daughter of John Dudley, Esq. born Feb. 12, and christened Feb. 24, 1574-5; John Dudley, Esq. buried Jan. 12, 1580-1," son of the Hon. Thomas Dudley, by Sarah, daughter and coheir of Launcelot Thirkeld, of Yeanwith in Westmorland. The said Thomas was eldest son of Edmund Lord Dudley, by his second wife, and grandson of Sir John Sutton Lord Dudley^b, K. G. Anne, daughter of John Dudley, married Sir Francis Popham, as before-mentioned.

"Foulke Thomas, servant to the Countess of Essex, buried Oct. 24, 1582." This Countess was widow of Walter Devereux Earl of Essex, who died in 1576, not without suspicion of poison from the hands of the Earl of Leicester^c, who soon afterwards married his widow.

^a *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. II. p. 132.

^b *Ibid.* vol. II. p. 216.

^c *Dugdale*, vol. II. p. 178. Leicester's engaging person and address recommended him to the favor of Queen Elizabeth*.

* Nothing could form a more curious collection of Memoirs than *Anecdotes of Preferment*. Could the secret history of great men be traced, it would appear that merit is rarely the first step to ad-

" Henry Viscount Bulbeck, sonne to the Right Honourable Edward Vere Earl of Oxford*, was born 24th Feb. 1592-3, and christened the 31st day of March." Edward Earl of Oxford a distinguished wit in the court of Elizabeth, resided some years at Newington, where, as Norden says, he had a very proper house. His son Henry succeeded to the titles, but inherited a very small portion of his ancestor's estates, his father having squandered away the greater part

These exterior qualifications, without the aid of any kind of virtue, or superiority of abilities, gained him such an ascendant over her, that every instance of his misconduct was overlooked, and he had the art to make his faults the means of rising higher in her favour. He is said to have been the first who introduced the art of poisoning into England*. It is certain that he often practiced it himself, and that he sent a divine to convince Walsingham of the lawfulness of poisoning the Queen of Scots before her trial. He was appointed Master of the Horse, 1 Eliz. and Steward of the Household, Dec. 1587. He died 4 Sept. 1588. *Granger's Biog.* vol. I. p. 141.

* Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was eminent for his valour and literary talents. In 1588 he sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and had a command in the fleet serving against the Spanish Armada. He died in 1604.

vancement. It would much oftener be found to be owing to superficial qualifications and even vices. The abilities of the generality of mankind unfold themselves by degrees, and the office forms the man. Sir Christopher Hatton owed his preferment to his dancing. Queen Elizabeth, with all her sagacity, could not see the future Lord Chancellor in a fine dancer. *Granger's Biog.* note, vol. I. p. 141.

* *Howell's Letters*, vol. IV. p. 451.

of them to vex Lord Burleigh^f, whose daughter he had married. The offence which was thus strangely resented, was a refusal on the Lord Treasurer's part to exert his interest in favour of his son-in-law's friend the Duke of Norfolk^g. It is probable, that some visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Oxford at this place, or to the Earl of Leicester, who seems to have resided here also, gave name to the walk, still called Queen Elizabeth's Walk. Henry Earl of Oxford, whose birth is here recorded, died without issue at the siege of Breda in 1625^h."

"William Grey, brother to Lord Grey, buried Aug. 29, 1594," second son of William Lord Grey, and brother to Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, who died the preceding year in the Tower, having been attainted of high treason for a conspiracy with Sir Walter Raleighⁱ.

^f William Cecil Lord Burleigh, a celebrated English statesman, the son of Richard Cecil, Master of the Robes to Henry VIII. and born at Bourne in Lincolnshire in 1520. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn. He married the sister of John Cheke, by which means he was introduced to the great Duke of Somerset, who appointed him Master of Requests, and afterwards Secretary of State. He also received the honour of Knighthood, and had a seat in the Privy Council. When Mary came to the throne he was dismissed from his employments, but he was still respected, and often consulted by the Queen and her Ministers. At the accession of Elizabeth he was appointed one of her Councillors, Secretary of State, and Master of the Court of Wards. Soon afterwards he was chosen Chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1571 advanced to the Peerage. He died in 1598, leaving two sons.

^g *Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. I. p. 143.

^h *Dugdale*, vol. I. p. 200.

ⁱ *Ibid.* vol. I. p. 716.

" William Basset, Esq. and Judith Boothby^k, married May 11, 1598."

" Edward Broadhurst, servant to Sir Richard Drury, receiving his death's wound in fight at Stamford Hill, died at the Wyne Tavern, and was buried the 26th of Feb. 1599."

" Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sutton, Esq.^l, to whom the rialtie and patronage of this parish^m did belonge, was buried the 17th of June 1602."

" Mary, the daughter of Sir George Savellⁿ, Knt. was christened the 23d day of March 1602-3."

" George Jermyn, the kinsman of Sir Robert Jermyn, buried May 9th, 1603."

" Thomas Chambers, a gentleman of the Temple, was killed in fight at Stamford Hill, and buried the 13th of July 1606."

" Sir William Varnam, called the Lord of Powys, died at Mrs. More's, and was buried the 27th of July 1606." Collins says, that Thomas Vernon, of Stocksey, by his wife Anne, daughter and coheir of John Ludlow, by his wife Elizabeth Greye, daughter and sole heir of Richard Lord of Powis, had a son (Henry)

^k Daughter of Thomas Osten, Esq. of Staffordshire. Her first husband William Boothby, Esq. father of Sir Henry Boothby, Bart. After Mr. Basset's death she married Sir Richard Corbett, Bart.

^l Founder of the Charter House. Mrs. Sutton was widow of J. Dudley, Esq. See p. 30.

^m It seems by this entry, made by the then incumbent, that the advowson was leased with the manor to William Patten, under whom Mr. Sutton claimed. There are no registers of the Dean and Chapter of that date either to confirm or contradict the conjecture. *Lysons*, vol. III. p. 296.

ⁿ Created a Baronet in 1611.

who styled himself Lord Powis, and died without issue in 1606*.

" Sir John Burlacy, Knt. and Alice Ravis, widow^p, married Oct. 1, 1610."

" George Straiton, one of my Lo. Gordon's family, was buried the first of September in the year 1612."

" Bennet, the sonne of Mr. William Sherard, was christened Dec. 18, 1621. Emlyn, son of Sir William Sherard, Knt. Nov. 21, 1622. Philip, Nov. 17, 1623."

William Sherard was knighted at Oatlands July 3, 1622. In the year 1627 he was created Baron Sherard of Leitrim in Ireland. His son Bennet succeeded to that title. Philip was ancestor to the present Earl of Harborough.

" Edward Lord Mandeville Baron of Kimbolton^q, and Lady Anne Rich, daughter of the Earle of Warwick, married July 1, 1626."

Sir Archibald Douglas, Knt.^r and Lady Eleanor Davies, widow, married Mar. 31, 1627."

" Abraham Reynardson^s, and Eleanor Wynne, married Aug. 2, 1626."

" Sir Francis Popham, Knt. buried Aug. 15, 1624," son of Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of the

* *Peerage*, edit. 1708. vol. VII. p. 618.

^p Perhaps widow of Thomas Ravis, Bishop of London, who died in 1609. *Lysons*, vol. III. p. 296.

^q Afterwards Earl of Manchester. He had five wives, of whom Lady Anne Rich, daughter of Robert Earl of Warwick, was the second.

^r William Douglass, the first Earl of Queensbury, had a son.

^s Alderman of London, distinguished for his bold opposition to the Republican Government during his mayoralty in 1649. See *Robinson's History of Tottenham*, p. 29.

Queen's Bench, who resided at Newington¹. Many entries relating to the Popham family occur in the parish register at Newington.

"Lieut. Col. Massey was buried the 12th of September in the year 1649." Mr. Lysons thinks this was the same person who was an active Officer for the Parliament, and Governor of Gloucester²."

"Benoni, the son of Colonel John Lilburn³, his birth-day on the 7th of April, in the year of our Lord 1654." Lilburn's principal residence was at Eltham, where he died in the month of August 1657⁴.

¹ See page 34 ante, note i, for an account of Sir Francis Popham.

² *Lysons*, vol. III. p. 298.

³ John Lilburn, an English enthusiast, was born in the county of Durham in 1618, and bound apprentice to a draper in London, where he studied puritanical books more than business. In 1636 he became assistant to Dr. Bastwick the libeller, and was employed by him in circulating his seditious pamphlets, for which Lilburn was publicly whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. While in confinement he wrote several virulent tracts against the Church, but in 1640 he regained his liberty and was rewarded by Parliament with a grant of 2000*l.* out of the estates of some of the Royalists. He then entered into the army, and was made a Major and afterwards a Colonel, in which capacity he behaved gallantly at the battle of Marston Moor; but publishing a libel against the Earl of Manchester, he was confined a considerable time in the tower. In 1648 he was released and remunerated; but he still continued writing libels, particularly against parliament, for which he was heavily fined and sentenced to be banished. Lilburn, however, withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the Royalists, and proposed to restore the King for 10,000*l.* which offer was treated with contempt. He then returned to England, where he was taken up, tried, and acquitted. After this he turned Quaker, and became a preacher. He died in 1667. Lilburn wrote a number of tracts not worth naming. *Biog. Brit*

⁴ *Biog. Brit.*

" William, son of John Oglander, Esq.* baptized Feb. 22, 1664, buried Mar. 9."

" Charles Hartopp, Esq. the son of Sir John Hartopp, Esq. Knt. Barranet, was borne in the parish of Stoke Newington, the fifth day of June 1672." Sir John Hartopp, of Freathby, Leicestershire, Bart. married Elizabeth, daughter of General Fleetwood. He died anno 1722, aged 85, and was buried at Stoke Newington April 11; his wife Elizabeth Nov. 26, 1711; his son Sir John, in whom the title became extinct, Jan. 28, 1762. Numerous entries relating to the Hartopp family occur in the Parish Register.

" Bridget Fleetwood, buried Sept. 5, 1681." The eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell; she was first married to General Ireton, and after his death to General Fleetwood, a very distinguished character during the protectorate of his father-in-law.

" Frances, wife of Sir Nathaniel Gould, buried Nov. 28, 1711." Sir Nathaniel Gould, who married a daughter of Sir John Hartopp, resided at Newington in a new house, which he had built adjoining to the ancient mansion of the Fleetwoods and Hartopps. This house was for many years the residence of Baron Perrott, and is now in the tenure of Mrs. Robley.

" Mr. Nathaniel Carter, of Yearmouth, and Mrs. Mary Fleetwood, married Feb. 21, 1677-8." Noble says, that Mary Fleetwood was daughter of Bridget Cromwell, by her first husband, and supposes that she went by the name of Fleetwood, because it was less obnoxious than that of Ireton^a; but is it not more probable, unless there is positive evidence to the con-

* Afterwards Sir John Oglander, Bart.

^a *Noble*, vol. II. p. 328.

trary, that she was the daughter of Fleetwood? supposing it so, she might have been 25 years of age at the time of her marriage; if she was Ireton's daughter, she must have been some years older. Many other entries relating to the Fleetwood family occur in the Parish Register, as may be seen in the copious pedigree, printed in No. IX. of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

"Sir Charles Lee, Knt. of Edmonton, and the Hon. Sarah Viscountess Corbett^b of Buckinghamshire, married Dec. 18, 1699."

"John, son of Peter Monamy^c, buried Mar. 31, 1680."

"Robert Lord Viscount of Arbuthnot, in the kingdom of Scotland, batchelor, and the Lady Anne Southerland, maiden, daughter of George Southerland, Erle of Scotland, were married by licence the 3d of May in the year 1683."

"Joseph^d son of Mr. Samuel Danvers, baptized Jan. 5, 1687-8."

"Sir John Baden was buried Jan. 1638-9."

"Elizabeth daughter of Francis St. John, Esq.^e and Mary his wife^f, baptized June 22, 1689; Walter their son, Jan. 21, 1696-7."

^b The relict of Sir Vincent Corbett, created a peeress in her own right. See *Lysons*, vol. II. p. 270.

^c A celebrated painter.

^d Joseph Danvers, Esq. the same person, it is probable, whose baptism is here recorded (being descended from a younger branch of Danvers of Nottingham) was created a Baronet in 1746.

^e Afterwards Sir Francis St. John, Bart.

^f Daughter of Sir Nathaniel Gould by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Hartopp. Mary St. John, daughter of Sir Francis,

"Sir Thomas Powell, Bart.^a and Judith Herbert, married July 27, 1698."

"The Lady Abigail Harrington, buried Aug. 31, 1709."

"Samuel Wright, D. D. buried April 10, 1746."

Dr. Wright, son of Mr. James Wright, a nonconformist Minister of Redford in Nottinghamshire, was a very eminent divine among the Presbyterians. He was many years pastor of a congregation in Blackfriars, and afterwards at the Meeting-house in Carter Lane. He published a great number of single sermons on various subjects, and a treatise on the New Birth, which went through 15 editions in his life time. Dr. Wright is said to have written the song, "Happy hour, all Hours excelling." As a preacher he was remarkable for elocution and melody of voice. He died at his house at Newington Green on the 3d of April 1746. His epitaph was written by Obadiah Hughes.

"John Sinclair^b, and Elizabeth Wilmer, married May 7, 1774."

"The Right Hon. Sir John Shelly, Bart. and M. P. for Shoreham, Treasurer of the Household, and of the Privy Council, and Elizabeth Woodcock (daughter of Edward Woodcock, Esq.) married (by special licence) Feb. 14, 1775."

"James Brown, Esq. aged 79, buried Dec. 31, 1788."

married Sir John Bernard, Bart. See the pedigree of Fleetwood, &c. in *Bib. Top. Brit.* No. IX.

^a He was created a Baronet a few days before his marriage. The Title is extinct.

^b Uncle to the present Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

"Margaret Forster, widow, of the age of 103 years, or thereabouts, was buried the 21st Sept. in the year 1603."

In the Obituary to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1806, is mention of the death of Mrs. Sarah Wollaston, in her 98th year, who had been more than 40 years the relict of Mr. Israel Wollaston, and resided at Stoke Newington in the house which had been Mr. Howard's.

"Thomas Marlton, Gent. aged 93, buried March 3, 1786."

"Richard Gwinett, of Hackney parish, aged 92, buried Dec. 7, 1787."

"Mary Massinghall, aged 90, Dec. 23, 1789."

"Thomas Smith, labourer, aged 90, Jan. 19, 1793."



A STATEMENT

OF THE SEVERAL

Donations and Benefactions

TO THE PARISH.

THE Parishioners of Stoke Newington are seised in fee of a customary piece of land¹ lying in the said parish, and containing about six acres, and formerly called and known by the name of The Gravel Pit Field, and upon which certain buildings, known by the name of The Palatine Houses, are now erected and standing.

William Patten, Esq. lord of the manor in 1563, repaired the parish-church which was ruinous.

Mr. William Stephens, formerly of this parish, by his last will, bearing date Sept. 11, 1638, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Jan. 22, 1639, gave the sum of £10 for a stock for the poor of this parish, and the sum of £3

¹ This land was let on a lease granted by the parish, dated 24 Sept. 1711, for 99 years, commencing Michaelmas 1710, at 8l. per ann. which expired at Michaelmas 1809, O. S. There are several houses built on it, and which now produce annually 312l.

viz. Mr. Clarke	-	-	£73	10	0
Mr. Smith	-	-	74	0	0
Mr. Sundius	-	-	21	0	0
Mr. Beck	-	-	73	10	0
Mr. Ross	-	-	70	0	0

£312 0 0

more to be distributed among the poor; he likewise devised to the Parson and Churchwardens for the time being of this parish, and to their successors for ever, to the use of the poor of this parish, an annuity or yearly rent-charge of £5 to be for ever issuing out of his copyhold lands lying in the parish of Hornsey, and to be paid yearly at Christmas. The said Mr. Stephens likewise gave to this parish a large silver flagon and chalice, with a cover.

Thomas Stock, Esq. formerly of this parish, by his last will, bearing date May 3, 1664, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury the 26th of the same month, gave and devised the rent of the first house next adjoining to Robert Roberts's, now known by the sign of the Three Crowns, and the house next adjoining to that, to the poor of this parish; and he gave the rent of the third house towards teaching and educating five poor people's children of this parish in the fear of God; and the rent of the fifth house he gave towards bringing the New River water down the street, if that business should take effect within three years; and if the work should not take effect within that time, then he directed that the rent of it should go towards keeping in repair the other three, and that the surplus should be given to the poor; and he left the trust of seeing the rents of these four houses disposed according to his will, to his wife and his son Edge for their lives, and afterwards to the Churchwardens of this parish for the time being, and four of the ancients of this parish, to be chosen occasionally by the vestry.

Three of these houses were let by the parish to Robert Redwood on lease for 21 years, commencing Lady-day

1778 at £20. per ann. clear of all deductions, which expired Lady day 1799; after which they were let on lease to Mr. Evans, who assigned them to Mr. Glasse at £22. per ann. for 21 years; which lease expired the 25th of March last.

The other house has been for some years, and still is, occupied by poor parishioners.

Sidrach Simpson, D. D. formerly rector of this parish, by his last will, dated Oct. 11, 1704, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 4, following, charged a copyhold brick messuage, and three acres of land, lying within the manor of Stoke Newington (and which he thereby gave and devised to the use of the Incumbent, Rector^t, or Minister of the church of Stoke Newington aforesaid, for the time being, and to his successors for ever, Incumbent of the said church, during such time as each of them should continue Incumbent and officiate in the cure of Stoke Newington aforesaid), with the payment of the sum of 50s. per ann. for ever, to be given to the poor of this parish in bread on Sunday in every week, in equal portions, and as the Rector for the time being should appoint.

He also gave to the use of the Rector of this parish for the time being, a certain copyhold messuage or tenement, with about three acres of land thereto adjoining, held of the manor of Hackney, now let at £60. per ann. which messuage stands on the east side of the London Road, abutting upon the new building called Gray's Buildings, Kingsland.

Elizabeth Baker, widow, formerly of this parish, by

* This has been considered as a new parsonage-house; the Rector does not reside in it, but lets it as part of the glebe.

her last will, dated Aug. 18, 1716, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the 21st of the same month, bequeathed to the Churchwardens of this parish for the time being, and to their successors, the sum of £50. upon trust, to place the same sum at interest upon parliamentary or real securities, and to lay out an equal proportion of such interest in bread to be by them distributed in two-penny loaves, on Sunday in every week, amongst six poor widows; and in case six in number should not appear to receive the same, then the whole quantity of bread is directed to be distributed to so many of them under that number as should appear to receive it, or to one only, if no more should appear.

On April 8, 1711, the Rev. Dr. John Millington, the Rector of this parish, gave to the use of the parish, a piece of plate or dish, to be used at the offertory. And on April 15, 1723, the same gentleman gave a clock for the parish church.

He also by his last will gave to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, certain copyhold lands, containing twenty-four acres and a half, held of the manor of Acton in the county of Middlesex, two-thirds of the produce of which is to be paid by the said Dean and Chapter to the Rector of this parish for the time being, *as an encouragement for his reading public prayers every day in the parish church.*

The description of the land, viz.

One Field	-	2 acres	-	Arable
Do.	-	3 acres		
Do.	-	1 acre	-	Church-field
Do.	-	5 acres		
Do.	-	1½ acres	-	Turham meadow

Do.	-	4	acres	-	Turham meadow.
Do.	-	1	acre	-	Arable
Do.	-	1	acre	-	Brooke-acre
Do.	-	1	acre		
Do.	-	1	acre		
Do.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	acre	}	Southfield
Do.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	acre		
Do.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	acre		
Do.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	acre		

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres

He also gave £5. to the poor of this parish.

George Green, Esq. late of this parish, by his last will, dated Aug. 12, 1762, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, March 26, 1764, gave and bequeathed to the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish for the time being, and to their successors for ever, the sum of 20s. a year, issuing out of his copyhold estate in this parish, to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor of this parish upon the 12th day of December in every year. He likewise bequeathed to the said Minister and Churchwardens, the sum of £100. to be placed out at interest on government or other good securities; and he gave the sum of 50s. a year, part of the interest and produce thereof, towards the support of the charity school of this parish, as long as the same should subsist; and in case the said charity-school should not be carried on, then he directed that the said 50s. a year should be applied in placing out every other year (so that the sum should always amount to £5.) some poor child, born in this parish, apprentice to some honest trade, at the nomination

and appointment of the said Minister and Churchwardens for ever ; and he directed that the remaining part of the interest of the said £100. should be distributed by the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish for the time being, amongst the poor inhabitants of this parish, upon the 12th day of December in every year, in such proportions as their necessities should require ; and he directed that the account of the interest of the said £100. should be entered yearly in the vestry-book in the Churchwardens' accounts.

John Stevens, citizen and stationer of London, who died Feb. 3, 1726-7, left by will, dated 11 May, 1725, and proved 4 May, 1727, £10. to be put out at interest, and the produce to be laid out in bread to be given to the poor at Christmas in every year.

On the 2nd day of June, 1740, the Vestry resolved, That the Churchwardens for the time being should distribute yearly, on Saint Stephen's day, 10s. in bread, as the interest of the said £10.

Thomas Thompson, of this parish, Gent. by his will, dated June 11, 1729, gave two guineas per annum towards maintaining the charity-school in Stoke Newington, to be paid out of the Palatine-houses during the continuance of the lease, if the school should be kept up so long ; and he gave the poor of Newington £5. *This lease expired Michaelmas 1809, O. S. and is the same lease as is first mentioned p. 199, noteⁱ.*

John Newman, some time of Newington Green in this parish, Gent. who died Oct. 24, 1729, by his will, dated 11 Aug. 1727, and proved 28 Jan. 1730, devised to his trustees, Dr. Nicholas Robinson, Richard Hoare, Esq. and Mr. Southouse (inter alia),

two or three messuages or tenements situated near Wapping New Stairs, in trust for the founding, supporting, and maintaining such charity-schools as they thought proper to bestow the same upon in or near London. *The Trustees have for a series of years past contributed, and still continue to contribute, towards the support of the charity-school of this parish, the yearly sum of £6. part of the rents and profits arising from the said premises. (The said sum of £6. is paid annually at Lady-day, at the house of Messrs. Hoare, Bankers, in Fleet Street.)*

Mrs. Sarah Beardsley, of this parish, widow, in February 1745, gave the great Bible used in the reading desk.

Miss Mary Hammond, late of this parish, who died Feb. 12, 1774, by her will, dated Dec. 22, 1772, and proved 1 March, 1774, gave and bequeathed to the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being, £100. upon trust, to invest the same in their names in the purchase of some of the public stocks or funds, and to pay and apply the yearly dividends and interest thereof towards supporting and maintaining the charity-school established in the said parish, so long as the same shall subsist and be carried on; but when such school shall cease and be discontinued, then to pay and apply every second year the accumulated dividends and interest for the putting out, with the consent and approbation of the inhabitants assembled in vestry, some poor child born in the said parish as an apprentice to learn some useful trade and employment.

The above-mentioned sum of £100. was laid out on the 19th April, 1774, in the purchase of £110. 16s.

£4. per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities. In the year 1781 the said stock was reduced to £3. per cents. since which time it has produced annually £3. 6s. 4d.

Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, some time lady of the manor, at a General Court Baron holden for this manor on Ascension-day, being the 7th day of May, 1752, Thomas Heacock, Thomas Palmer, and Joseph Parker, being admitted tenants, in trust for the inhabitants of this parish, of the copyhold estate whereon the Palatine-houses are now erected, and of four copyhold houses bequeathed to this parish by Thomas Stock, Esq. *remitted the fine that was due upon their admission.* She also, by her last will, dated June 10, 1782, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on Aug. 23 following, bequeathed £100. to the poor of the parish and town of Stoke Newington.

Sarah Bowles, late of this parish, widow, by her will, dated 14 Jan. 1788, and proved 25 Feb. following, gave and bequeathed unto the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish for the time being, and to their successors for ever, the sum of £250. stock, in the £3. per cent. Reduced Annuities, upon trust to receive the dividends thereof yearly, and in the first place to pay and apply 52s. part thereof, yearly in the purchase of six two-penny loaves weekly, to be by them distributed every Sunday in the church, to such six poor persons as they should judge to be the greatest objects of charity; and, in the next place, to pay the yearly sum of £2. 2s. other part thereof, unto the Treasurer or Trustees for the time being of the charity-school belonging to the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, for the use of the said school.

And also to pay the yearly sum of £2. 2s. other part thereof, to the Treasurer or Trustees for the time being of the charity-school in this parish, for the use of the said charity-school ; but in case the said school should at any time hereafter be discontinued, then and from thenceforth to apply and dispose of the last-mentioned yearly sum of £2. 2s. in the purchase of coals, to be distributed yearly for ever, on the 12th day of January in every year, amongst the poor residing in this parish, in the proportion of a sack of coals to each poor person, as the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being might think proper. And as to the remainder of the dividends and interest of the said £250. stock (amounting to 14s. per ann.), the said testatrix directed that the same should be laid out in the purchase of yarn stockings, to be distributed to such poor at Christmas as the said Minister and Churchwardens should think proper.

The Rev. Charles Weston, A. M. Prebendary of Newington, in 1770 gave £10. towards the re-establishment of the charity-school in this parish.

Mrs. Ann Sanford in 1802 bequeathed *the residue of her personal estate, which produced £2,287. 8s. 8d. £3. per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities*, and by her will directed that out of the dividends arising therefrom, £25. per ann. should be divided in equal proportions between five poor widows of this parish, to be nominated by the vestry ; the remainder of such dividends to be distributed at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being, towards *the relief of industrious poor persons of this parish.*

The poor widows receive of the Rector £2. 10s. each every half year, and the residue is distributed as directed by the will.

OF THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

In the year 1664, Thomas Stock, Esq. by will gave the rent of a house at Newington, towards educating five poor children, and a regular charity school was established before the year 1729, when Thomas Thompson bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 2s. per ann. during the continuance of a lease which expired in 1809. George Green, Esq. by his will, dated in 1762, and proved in 1764, gave an annuity of 50s. to the school. Miss Hammond, by her will, dated in 1772, and proved in 1774, gave the sum of £100. which produces at this time £3. 6s. per ann. Mrs. Bowles in 1788 bequeathed an annuity of £2. 2s. (but which was to be appropriated to the purchase of coals, and distributed to the poor, if the school should be discontinued). Mr. John Haines, by his will, dated in 1792, and proved in 1794, gave £21. to the school; and the sum of £6. 6s. per ann. is paid to this school by the trustees, under the will of Mr. John Newman, mentioned in page 205.

With these endowments, aided by annual voluntary contributions, not only among the parishioners, but from many who are not parishioners, amounting to about £142. and collections at two charity sermons, producing about £60. and the dividends arising from £1100. £3. per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities¹, thirty boys and twenty-five girls are clothed and educated.

¹ This Stock stands in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in the names of the Rev. George Gaskin, D. D. Rev. John Bransby, and John Watson, Esq.

The school house is situated on the south side of Church Street.

Mr. Ashby is the Master of the Boys' establishment, at a salary of £25. per ann.; and Mrs. Ashby is the Girls' School Mistress, who receives a salary of £20. per ann.

The Master and Mistress reside at the school house, and have, in addition to their stipends, a small allowance of coals.

THE DISSENTERS' SCHOOLS.

There is a Charity-school in this parish, established about the year 1790, by the Dissenting Ladies, at the instigation of Mrs. Wright, in which fourteen poor girls are clothed and educated. This school is principally supported by voluntary contributions and donations amongst the Dissenters and charity sermons at the meeting-house.

A Sunday-school at Kingsland, called the Kingsland and Newington Sunday School, which was established about the year 1808; since which it has been considerably enlarged, and the number of children admitted is about 150, who are educated according to the Lancasterian System. The expences are paid by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

There is a School which was established by the Quakers, where a number of Girls, *the Daughters of Quakers*, are educated. They however support the establishment by needle-work.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE,
NEWINGTON GREEN.

The Presbyterian Meeting at Newington Green was first established soon after the Restoration, and the present Meeting House was built about the year 1708; it is situated on the north side of Newington Green, within this parish; it is a brick building, and fitted up for the accommodation of about 300 persons, and at this time belongs to the Socinian Independents.

THE MINISTERS.

Richard Biscoe was Minister there until about the latter end of the year 1727, when he conformed to the church, and became Chaplain in Ordinary to King George the Second, Rector of St. Martin Outwich London, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. He preached the sermons at Boyle's Lectures, and which he digested afterwards in a work, intituled, "The History of the Acts of the Apostles," in 2 vols. 8vo. 1742. In this work Mr. Biscoe adopted the sentiments maintained by Lord Barrington in his "Miscellanea Sacra." After Mr. Biscoe quitted Newington Green the meeting-house was kept open by occasional supplies till Lady day 1729, when

Mr. Paterson was chosen Minister, and continued to preach there until Midsummer 1732, after which he conformed to the church, and was succeeded by

Mr. Whitehear, who became pastor of the congre-

gation in the same year, and continued there until 1736.

Mr. Loveden, Librarian to Dr. Daniel Williams's Library*, succeeded. In 1738 Mr. Loveden resigned, first the library, and then his place at Newington Green, conformed to the church, and obtained a living in Essex.

Hugh Worthington, M. A. was the next Minister: he was a native of Leicester, where his father was many years a respectable Dissenting Minister, and educated at Daintry under Dr. Caleb Ashworth. He was the author of several Charges and Sermons; and was also Librarian to Dr. Williams's Library. He removed from this place to Leicester, where he was the Pastor of a very respectable congregation for many years.

Mr. Lewis succeeded Mr. Worthington, and afterwards removed to Maidstone in Kent, where he died. He was also Librarian to Dr. Williams's Library.

Mr. Smith was Minister till 1748, when

Mr. John Hoyle succeeded, and who was also Librarian to Dr. Williams's Library. After being there some time, he was chosen joint Pastor with Mr. Samuel Bowen, at Norwich, in 1758, in the stead of Dr. Taylor, and died at Norwich shortly after.

The celebrated Dr. Richard Price, F. R. S. succeeded Mr. Hoyle at Newington Green in 1758. In 1770

* Daniel Williams, a Presbyterian Minister, was born at Wrexham in Denbighshire, 1614. He officiated some time in Dublin, from whence he came to London in 1687, and became Pastor of a congregation. In 1709 he obtained his Doctor's degree from Glasgow and Dublin, and died in 1716. He founded the Library in Redcross Street, for Dissenting Ministers.—*Calamy*.

Dr. Price was chosen Pastor, and Morning Preacher at the new meeting house at Hackney, but still continued to preach at Newington Green in the afternoon^b. Whilst Dr. Price resided there he married Mary Blundell^c. As Dr. Price is mentioned in another place, I shall not enter into farther particulars respecting him in this.

Thomas Amory^d, D. D. was chosen 1770 Morning Preacher instead of Dr. Price. He was a learned Divine among the Protestant Dissenters in the last century, was born at Taunton in Somersetshire 28th Jan. 1700-1. His father was a respectable Grocer in that town, and both his parents were persons of eminent integrity, piety, and benevolence. The son was early distinguished by the same turn of mind, and by his inclination for literary improvements. His classical learning he acquired at his native place, under the care of Mr. Chadwick, a Dissenting Minister. From Taunton he was removed to Exeter, that he might be instructed in the French language by Mr. Majendie, a refugee Minister in that City, and grandfather to Dr. Majendie Bishop of Chester, who had the honour of being preceptor in the English tongue to her late Majesty. After Mr. Amory had obtained the knowledge of French, he returned to Mr. Chadwick. He was afterwards under the care of the

^b See Priestley's Sermon on the death of Dr. Price, p. 89.

^c He was married by banns at Stoke Newington church 10th June 1757.

^d There is a good portrait of Dr. Amory in Dr. Williams's Library, Redcross Street, which was engraved and published by Maxwell and Wilson, Skinner Street, 1810.

Rev. Stephen James, and the Rev. Henry Grove, who during the reign of Queen Anne, had been joint tutors of an academy at Taunton, for training up young persons for the Ministry; but, upon the passing of the Schism Bill, had desisted from that employment till King George the First was established on the throne. Under these preceptors, Mr. Amory went through the usual preparatory learning; and in 1722 was examined and approved as a candidate for the ministry*. But still being desirous of farther improvement, he removed in November following to London, and attended a course of experimental philosophy under Mr. John Eames; after which he returned to Taunton, and in 1759 came to London to be Afternoon Preacher to the Society in the Old Jewry, belonging to Dr. Chandler, upon whose death in 1766 he was chosen Pastor of that Society. In this situation he continued till his decease. In 1767 he was chosen one of the Trustees of Dr. Williams's Charities. In 1768 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him, by diploma, the degree of D. D. In 1770 he was chosen Morning Preacher to the Dissenting Congregation at Newington Green, where he

* When young men among the Dissenters have passed through, or nearly finished their academical studies, they are examined by the Trustees, or Tutors of the schools in which they have received their education, or for some other Ministers fixed on for that purpose. Upon those occasions they generally deliver a sermon, maintain a thesis, and submit to such exercises as are thought needful and proper. If their qualifications and moral characters are approved, they acquire a testimonial signifying their approbation, accompanied with a recommendation of them to those societies amongst whom they may be called to officiate.

was colleague with Dr. Richard Price, and died on the 24th of June 1774, in the 74th year of his age¹.

The late Dr. Towers, was then Pastor of the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Southwood Lane at Highgate, which he quitted in 1778, on being appointed Preacher at this Meeting-house; he accordingly succeeded Mr. Amory, and retained it until his death in 1799. Dr. Towers was well known to the public by his Political and Biographical Works. He was associated with Dr. Price as Morning Preacher; after Dr. Price's removal to Hackney, he was appointed Afternoon Preacher.

Dr. Lindsay was appointed Afternoon Preacher in 1788, and continued in 1805.

Mr. Kentish was chosen Morning Preacher 1799, and continued till 1801.

Mr. Barbauld (husband to the Lady of that name, well known by several publications for the use of young people) was appointed Morning Preacher in 1802, and continued till 1806. *Mrs. Barbauld still resides at Stoke Newington.*

Mr. Johnston succeeded Mr. Barbauld as Morning Preacher.

The Rev. Thomas Rees was appointed Morning Preacher 1807, and continued until 1812, when he was succeeded by

Mr. Gilchrist the present Minister of this Meeting.

Isaac Maddox, D. D. afterwards Bishop of Worcester, when he had finished his academical studies among the Dissenters, preached occasionally at New-

¹ For a farther account of Dr. Amory, see *Wilson's Dissenting Churches*, vol. II. p. 385.

ington Green^s to oblige his aunt, who resided there ; but he never accepted any Dissenting congregation.

DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSE IN CHURCH-STREET.

The first Meeting-house was very near Mrs. Abney's house, it is very probable where the stables belonging to that house now stand.

The present Meeting-house was built about the year 1700, upon a piece of the demesne lands belonging to the manor of Stoke Newington.

At the time of Mr. Townsend's introduction, Mr. Howard, then an inhabitant of this parish, proposed to buy the lease of a house, with a little garden and stable, on the east side of Edwards's Lane, as a residence for the dissenting minister for the time being, and to raise sufficient money by a subscription, which he accomplished. Mrs. Cooke gave £100. Mrs. Abney £100. Mr. Howard £50. At

^s Isaac Maddox, an English Prelate, born in London 1697. He served his apprenticeship to a Cook, which trade he quitted, and entered Queen's College Oxford, where he took his degree, and then entered into orders. In 1729 he was appointed Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline, and in 1733 Dean of Wells ; in which year he published a Vindication of the Church of England against Neal's History of the Puritans. In 1736 he was made Bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Worcester in 1743. His Lordship was a great benefactor to several hospitals, and other public charities, and died in 1759. *Gen. Biog. Brit.*

Christmas 1755 Mrs. Abney made a grant of the Meeting-house with the other house for 90 years at 5s. per annum to eleven persons as trustees, of whom, in 1783, six were dead, the survivors then were, the Rev. Meredith Townsend, John Howard, Joseph Hurlock, John Walbank, and Joseph Parker. When the number of trustees is reduced to three they must fill up the Trust.

This house was occupied by the Ministers until 1793, when Mr. Hodgkins opened a school in the High-street, to which he removed, and let the house, which has been let ever since. It is now in the occupation of the Rev. John Bransby.

MINISTERS.

The Rev. Joseph Cawthorne, Minister, before the Act of Uniformity, of one of the churches in Stamford, Lincolnshire, buried 8th March, 1706-7.

Martin Tomkins was Minister at this place, and was dismissed by his congregation in the year 1718, in consequence of a sermon which he preached 13th July in that year, which produced a charge against him of Arianism^b, and afterwards he published his

^b Arians, a sort of Christian hereticks, taking their name from Arrius, their first founder. They denied the three persons in the Holy Trinity to be the same essence, and affirmed the Word to be a creature, and that there was a time when he was not. They were condemned by the Council of Nice in 325. See *Dictionarium Sacrum seu Religiosum*, 1704.

case¹. He wrote also on the Doxologies, a work called "Jesus Christ the Mediator," and some other Tracts. He is spoken of in Toulmin's preface to his new edition of Neal's History of the Puritans.

John Eaton.

John Hill, published a volume of Sermons, held in much esteem among the Dissenters. He was born at Hitchin in Hertfordshire, about the year 1711, and educated under Mr. John Eames. Mr. Hill's first stated employment in the Ministry was at Stoke Newington, where he settled in 1733, as successor to Mr. John Eaton in the pastoral office, and continued there until the year 1735, when he resigned².

Samuel Snashall, came Michaelmas 1737.

Meredith Townsend, April 1752, resigned at Midsummer 1789, and died 13th Dec. 1801. He was held in high esteem by the Dissenters, on account of his excellent preaching and exemplary character.

George Hodgkins succeeded Mr. Townsend. He was born at Cradley in Worcestershire in 1764, and educated at a dissenting academy at Daventry. Mr. Hodgkins was a good scholar, and among other books and sermons he compiled a French Grammar, "Methode Pratique pour apprendre facilement la Langue Anglaise, d'après Siret, Parquet, Cobbett, et autres." He kept a boarding-school at Stoke New-

¹ "The case of Martin Tomkins, being an account of the Proceedings of the Dissenting Congregation at Stoke Newington, upon occasion of a Sermon preached by him July 13, 1718. London: printed for John Clark, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry, near Cheapside, 1719."

² *Wilson's Dissenting Churches*, vol. II. p. 82.

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ington for several years ; and died Oct. 1814, in the 50th year of his age, and was buried at Hackney.

Thomas Mitchell was Minister from Feb. 1816 until he resigned, about April 1819, after which there was no regular Minister appointed, but the Meeting was supplied with various Dissenting Ministers until

Mr. William Harris, Divinity Tutor at the Dissenting Academy at Hoxton, was chosen Minister about Michaelmas last.

APPENDIX,

No. I.

CERTIFICATE OF PRIVILEGES.

To all Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and other persons whomsoever. Lawrence Holker, Gentleman, Chief Bailiff of the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, sendeth greeting. Whereas several Kings and Queens of this realm, the famous progenitors of our now Sovereign Lord the King, have by their several charters under the Great Seal of England, and now in force, granted unto the said Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, and their successors, divers franchises, liberties, and immunities, and amongst many others therein particularly specified, that they the said Dean and Chapter and their successors, and all their men and tenants, as well resident as not resident upon their lands and fees, and also all other persons whomsoever resident on the lands and fees of the said Dean and Chapter, should be for ever fully and wholly discharged and quit of all tolls, pontage, passage, carriage, pucage, and tenage, and all other customs in all markets, fairs, and other places, as well by land as by water,

throughout the whole realm, as by the said several Letters Patent now remaining of record, relation for greater certainty being thereunto respectively paid, may more fully appear : Therefore, to the intent the several privileges aforesaid may be known, and that the tenants of, and resiant within the fees of the said Dean and Chapter may exercise and make the true use of the liberties and immunities granted as aforesaid in their favour ; and likewise that the persons intituled to such privileges may be distinguished, the said Laurence Holker doth hereby make known and certify under the seal of his office, that John Walbank is an inhabitant and resiant within the parish of Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, which is all within the liberty and fee of the said Dean and Chapter, and that according to the tenor and true meaning of these several Charters in that behalf granted and confirmed to the said Dean and Chapter by several Kings and Queens of England as aforesaid, the said *John Walbank ought to be exempt and free from all tolls, passage, stallage, carriage, buage, tenage, and other customs, in all markets, fairs, and other places throughout this kingdom, and ought to be permitted and suffered with his goods and chattels, servants, horses, carts, and carriages, peaceably and quietly from time to time, and at all times, to pass and repass throughout the realm, without any let or interruption whatsoever, for or by reason or on account of his or their non-payment of any tolls or other customs, in any markets, fairs, or other places within this realm.* In witness whereof, I the said Lawrence Holker have hereunto set my hand and put my seal of office this 25th day

of January 1766, and in the 6th year of the reign of his present Majesty king George the Third.

LAW. HOLKER.

L. S.

N. B. This certificate has at the top the King's arms, impaled with those of the Queen, and is written on a 2s. 6d. stamp, and indorsed on the back "Signed and sealed, being first duly stamped, in the presence of us Thos. Crosse, Fredk. Daily."

The seal of office has the impression of St. Paul's Cathedral.

No. II.

DUDLEY'S FUNERAL ROLL.

The Expences of the Funeral of JOHN DUDLEY, Esquire, who died at London the 29th Daie of Decembre, 1580, and was buried at Newington^a the 17th Daie of Januarie following.

[From the original Roll in the collection of the Earl of LEICESTER.]

To the Phisitions, Apothecarie, and Surgeons.

To Doctor Atslove ^b for his attendance	£.	s.	d.
during his sicknes	.	.	.
		6	0
To the pottecarie for his bill	.	.	.
		5	0

^a Stoke Newington, Middlesex. John Dudley, Esq. was buried the xiiith day of Januarie, 1580. His will is preserved in the Prerogative Office.

^b "Edward Atslove, Doctor of Physick, Francis Wingfield, were married the xiith of November, 1572." Par. Reg.

To Doctor Smithe. and Doctor Hector at the oapening of the bodie	£. s. d. 2 0 0
To the surdgeons for the oapening, sear- ing*, &c. of the bodie	7 5 0

Almes.

To the poore of the parishe at London, where he died	2 0 0
To thirtie poore men that had gownes besides	1 10 0
To the poore at lardge, given at the gates at Newington	3 16 8
To a poore man that made an epitaphe	0 10 0

Charges of the Churches.

To the clarcke of the parishe at London, for the fees of the churche for burieing the bowells	1 6 6
To the ringers of the bells at Newington	0 6 0
To the clarcke of the parishe there .	0 6 8
To Mr. Dodd ^d , parson there, for his fees	0 10 0
The chardges of the hearse*, and the valte in the churche at Newington	3 11 0
To two tippstaves there attending .	0 2 0
The offering of the chief mourners .	0 6 0

The King of Armes and Harralte.

To the king at armes for his fee .	5 0 0
To the herralte for his fee	3 6 8

* By "searing the bodie" was meant *cering* it, that is, wrapping it up in wax-cloth after it was emboweled, and perhaps embalmed:

^d John Dodd held the Rectory from 1579 to 1585.

* The hearse is a temporary monument raised over the grave.

The Painctor.	£.	s.	d.
The peinct of armes ^f	1	6	8
The coate armor	1	6	8
The creaste carved and gylte . . .	0	13	4
The wrethe of his collere	0	3	4
The mantell knoppes and tassells . .	1	0	0
The helmet of steele being gilt . .	0	16	0
Six scotchens of buckram in mettall .	0	12	0
Twelve scutchens of paper in mettall	0	16	0
Thre dosen scutchens in paper . . .	1	16	6
The blacke staf	0	1	0
The iron worcke ^g in the church	0	3	4

The Diet at the Buriall.

Thre barrells bere	0	13	0
Strong bere one barrell dim. . . .	0	12	9
Clarrett wyne one hoggshead . . .	4	5	0
Sack, muskadell, and malmezie, 10 gallons	1	0	0
Rennish wyne two gallons	0	5	4
One hundred of baven	0	6	0
One thowsand and a half of billets .	1	0	0
One hundred <i>ostrie</i> fagots	0	6	0
Two loades coales	2	8	0
Flowre for pies and breade, 32 bushels	3	16	0
For bacon and other cates and necessa- ries bought by Percivall	6	15	4

^f With respect to Mr. Dudley's arms (*Bib. Top. Brit.* pp. 9. 10) the second grand quarter is the coat of his mother, for in Edmondson, Argent, a manche Gules, is given as the coat of Thirkald. See *Bib. Top.* No. IX. p. 10—21.

^g "The iron worcke in the church" is probably a small iron railing, which still remains as the fence to a part of the monument.

	£.	s.	d.
To the powlter	9	13	6
To the butcher	12	6	6
To Mr. Haynes for freshe fishe	2	5	0
To a fisherman for 4 pikes	1	0	0
Spice	4	6	7
One brawne	1	6	8
One firken of sturdeon	1	6	8
Two boxes of waffers	0	5	4
Two gallons of mustarde	0	0	8
Thre gallons and a half of creame	0	4	8
	<hr/>		
	£53	19	0

Paiements made to Cookes and others.

To Oyer my Lorde of Warwicke's ^h man in rewarde	0	10	0
To a yong fellow that came with him	0	2	0
To Oyer's boye	0	1	0
To a baker in réwarde	0	10	0
To a master coke, 6 under cokes, and ten turnbroaches	3	3	4
The dressing upp of the house at London	0	7	10
To Eaglefield for huire of a wagon, and other things contayned in a bill	0	10	6
To two women, scourers of vessell	0	2	0
To the pewterer for the huire of vessell	0	7	4
To a woman for washing, scowring, and watching, at London	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£5	16	

^h "My Lord of Warwicke" was Ambrose Dudley, created Earl of Warwick 1562, and died s. p. 1589, fourth but eldest surviving son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

Paiements for Blackes, and others, and Debts.

	£.	s.	d.
To the draper for blackes	166	5	0
To Henrie Goodladd for making of the poore men's gownes	2	8	0
To Browne for making the men's coates	3	14	4
To the shoemaker	0	18	6
To Fisheburne, disburced for making the walcke	4	0	0
To the brewer	18	2	0
To the butcher, by two bills	21	12	0
To the tailor for making garments for women	6	11	8
To Mr. Chomley due in the office	17	6	8
To the tailor for making of frize coats	1	10	0
To Mr. Heardson for the rent of the house at London, and for coales of Mr. Heard- son there	13	1	7
To Mistres Kennet for rent of the cham- ber at London	4	0	0
To the browne baker for horse bread	1	0	0
To the smith for shoeing of horses	0	14	9
To the upphoulster	5	6	0
To Mr. Gaymer for freshe fishe from Rye, due at Christmas 1580	3	18	0
To the steward of the mannor ⁱ of New- ington for his fee due at Christmas 1580	1	0	0
To John Lane, due by his master uppon acompte	26	0	0
To Mr. Willett	10	0	0

ⁱ 29 March, 23 Eliz. Jasper Chomley, was steward of the manor.

The Chardges of finding the Office after the Deathe
of Master Dudleye.

	£.	s.	d.
The warraunte for the commission	0	2	0
The commission	0	16	8
The drawing of thoffice in paper	0	13	4
The counsell for penning and perusing the same	1	10	0
The ingrossing therof in parchment	0	10	0
The sherive of Middlesex for his fee and attendaunce	0	10	0
The bailives fee, with 2s. geven in rewarde	0	10	0
The sherives clarcke	0	2	0
The jurie's fee	0	16	0
The excheator's fee	2	0	0
The feodarie's fee	1	0	0
The feodarie's man for the precepte	0	2	0
For wax	0	0	4
The keper of the house wher the commis- sioners sate	0	1	0
The fees of the chauncerie for streiting the inquisition, &c.	1	14	8
The coapie of the same in paper, signed with Mr. Carter's hand	0	18	4
The pleading of the saide office in the ex- chequer for the tenure	2	13	4

Leggaties of Monney and other Thinges paide and
delivered.

To the Lord Chauncellor^k one standing
cupp gilt, with a cover 10 0 0

^k Sir Thomas Bromley was "Chauncellor" of England from
April 1579 to April 1587.

APPENDIX, No. II.

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To thearle of Lecister ¹ one cupp to the	£.	s.	d.
value of	100	0	0
To the Countes of Warwicke ^m one sute of			
tapestrie hangings, to the value of	20	0	0
To Sir William Cordell ^a (<i>Master of the</i>			
<i>Rolls</i>), Knighte, one silver salt, to the			
value of	6	3	0
To Richard Dudlie ^o my brother, a gelding			
price £2. one garment price £6. 13s.			
4d. and one gilt cupp with a cover			
price £4. 17s. In all	13	10	4
To Mr. Smithe, custumer, a garmente			
price £13. 6s. 8d. one peice of plate			
with a cover gilte, with mother of pearle,			
price £6. 7s. In all	19	18	8
To Thomas Dudlie ^p my brother	333	6	8
To Edmond Downing (writer of the will)	20	0	0
To Mr. Anthonie Blincoe	40	0	0

¹ "Thearle of Leicester" was Robert Dudley, so created 1564, and died s. p. 1588, next brother to "my lord of Warwicke," abovementioned.

^m My Lorde of Warwicke had three ladies.

^a At the close of the Parliamentary Survey of the manor of Stoke Newington, remaining in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, are some "memorandums," of which the first is as followeth: "William Patten, the aforesaid lessee, assigned and set over the aforesaid lease unto ——— Cordall, and the said Cordall assigned and set over the said lease to John Dudley, who assigned the same to Ann his daughter. And the said Ann Dudlie married Sir Francis Popham, whose son and heir is Colonel Alexander Popham, and present possessor of the aforesaid premises."

^o "Richard Dudlie" was elder brother of John. *Bib. Top.* No. IX. p. 22.

^p Thomas must have been a younger brother. *Ibid.* p. 12.

	£.	s.	d.
To John Fetherston	20	0	0
To John Hutton	20	0	0
To Jane Fetherston	40	0	0
To John Fisheborne	10	0	0
To Margaret Marbeck	6	13	4
To Gilbarte Simpson	5	0	0
To Richarde Fisheborne	3	6	8
To George Blyncoe	20	0	0
To John Eaglefeld	3	0	0
To Rowlande Gippson	2	13	4
To George Lynnet	2	0	0
To Robarte Viccarie	2	0	0
To John Carling	2	0	0
To John Mills	2	13	4
To Percivall Grange	2	0	0
To Richard Rogers	6	13	4
To William Skynner	2	0	0
To Anthony Waughe	2	0	0
To Thomas Porter	2	13	4
To Robarte Horsekeeper	2	13	4
To Lane Richarde	2	0	0
To Robert Fitzacerlie	2	10	0
To Richard Clarck ^a	2	0	0
To Isabell Lynnyall	2	0	0
To John Reve	2	0	0
To Constance Tymes	1	6	8
To the poore at Newington	3	6	8
To the mending of the highwaie in Islington lane	10	0	0

^a "Richard Clarke, the parishe clarke of this church, was buried 17th day of September, in the yere 1618." *Par. Reg.*

Chardges in the Prerogative Courte about the Will.

	£.	s.	d.
To his attourney	0	3	4
To a proctor theare	0	10	0
To Doctor Smithe	0	10	0
To him on the court daie	0	10	0
To Doctor Hussie, the seconde terme	0	10	0
To a proctor then	0	6	8
The chardges of the will, and examina- cion of the witnesses	2	10	2
The sentence	1	11	0
The inventorie making, and the putting in	2	0	0
Somma totalis	£1186	9	11

Mourning Cloth for the seuerall Mourners within
declared, videlicet,

Gentlewomen Mourners.

Mistres Dudlie	3 yards, di.
Mistres Anne	2 yards, quarter.
Mistres Lilgrave	4 yards, quarter.
Mistres Craiforde	3 yards, quarter.
Mistres Bowlande	3 yards, quarter.

* "Mistres Dudlie" is undoubtedly the widow, and we might have expected to have seen her styled "Madam."

* "Mistres Anne" was the daughter.

† The name of Bowland occurs several times in the registers of baptisms and burials:

"Dudley, the sonne of Richard Bowland, Gent. was christened the 20th of October, 1574.

"Ambrose, the sonne of Richard Bowland, was christened the 9th of March, 1577.

"Ambrose Bowland was buried the 18th of March, 1577.

"Alice, the wife of Mr. Dudley Boyland, was buried in the

Mistres Morrant	. . .	3 yards.
Mistres Godolphin	. . .	3 yards, quarter.
Mistres Fetherston	. . .	3 yards, quarter.
Persons 8.		Yardes 26, di.

Gentlemen Mourners.

Doctor James	. . .	4 yards.
Mr. ——— Dudlie,	} [my Lord Dudlie's two sonnes]	{ 2 yards, di.
Mr. ——— Dudlie,		
Sir William Cordall, Knight	. . .	4 yards.
Sir Thomas Leighton, Knight	. . .	4 yards.
Mr. Philipp Sidney ^a	. . .	4 yards, di.
Mr. Smithe	. . .	4 yards.
Mr. Recorder of London ^z	. . .	4 yards.
Mr. Fanshawe	. . .	4 yards.
Mr. Osburne ^y	. . .	4 yards.
Mr. Craiforde	. . .	4 yards.
Close Mourners,	Mr. Thomas Dudlie	4 yards.
	Mr. Richard Bolland [*]	4 yards.
	Mr. A. Blencoe	4 yards.
Mr. Fowler	. . .	4 yards.
Mr. Morrant	. . .	4 yards.

chancell the 10th day of March, in the yere 1624, in Mr. Mori's (Q. Morrant's, abbreviated) grave."

^a "Mr. Philipp Sidney" was probably the celebrated Knight of that name, who was eldest nephew to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester abovementioned. *Bib. Top.* No. IX. p. 21, note.

^z Mr. Recorder of London was William Fleetwood, serjeant at law, 1571—1591.

^y Q. Some of the Chicksand family, father or grandfather of the writer?

^{*} "Richard Bolland" is probably the Richard Rowland abovementioned in the Register.

Mr. Lilgrave	4 yards.
Mr. John Gardener ^a the yonger	4 yards.
Mr. John Gardener thelder	4 yards.
Mr. Downing	4 yards.
Mr. Chomley	4 yards.
Mr. Turville	4 yards.
Mr. Browne	4 yards.
Mr. George Blincoe	4 yards.
Mr. Willet	3 yards, di.
Mr. Fetherston	3 yards, di.
Mr. Godolphin	3 yards, di.
Mr. Humfrie Bowland	3 yards, di.
Mr. Hutton	3 yards, di.
Mr. Dodd, parson	3 yards, di.
Mr. Baker, mynister	3 yards, di.
Dudlie Bowlande	one yard, di.
Dudlie Lilgrave	one yard, di.

Persons 33. Yards 120, and 3 quarters.

Men Servaunts.

John Fisheborne	one yard, di.
Gilbart Simpson	one yard, di.
John Milles	one yard, di.
John Eglifeld	one yard, di.
Rowland Gibson	one yard, di.
John Carling	one yard, di.
George Lynnet	one yard, di.
Percivell Grange	one yard, di.
Richard Fisheborne	one yard, di.

^a The wife of Mr. Dudley was Elizabeth, daughter of John Gardiner, of Grove Place in the parish of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.

Richard Rogers	. . . .	one yard, di.
William Skynner	. . . .	one yard, di.
Anthony Waughe	. . . .	one yard, di.
Thomas Porter	. . . .	one yard, di.
Robart Horsekeeper	. . . .	one yard, di.
Robert Benerthe	. . . .	one yard, di.
Richard Clarcke	. . . .	one yard, di.
Lame Richarde	. . . .	one yard, di.
Thomas Forward	. . . .	one yard, di.
Thomas Leicester	. . . .	one yarde, di.
Henrie Roods	. . . .	one yard, di.
Robarte Footeman	}	5 yards.
Nedd Foole ^b		
Fraunces Phillipps	. . . .	one yarde.
Laurence Ditching	. . . .	one yarde.

Persons 24. Yards 37.

Women Servants.

Susan Browne	. . . .	3 yards, di.
Margaret Marbecke	. . . .	3 yards, quarter.
Isabell Nurse	. . . .	2 yards, di.
Joan Chambermaide	. . . .	2 yards, di.
Constance Tymes	. . . .	2 yarde, di.
Marie Rogers	. . . .	2 yarde.
Anne Fisheborne	. . . .	3 yarde, quarter.

Persons 7. Yards 19, di.

Poore People.

Mother Dawson	. . . .	2 yards, di.
Nicholas the Hersman	. . . .	one yard, di.

^b The *fool* was the appendage of great families.

APPENDIX, No. III. 236

Hering of Chalfounte^c . one yard, quarter, di.
 Thirtie poore men . . . 91 yards.
 Persons 33. Yards 96, quarter, di.
 Persons 105. Yards 300, di. quarter.

No. III.

**THE SURVEY AND VALUATION OF THE MANOR OF
 STOKE NEWINGTON IN 1649.**

Middlesex. Manerium de Stoke Newington.

A Survey of the Manor, Lordship, or Farm of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, alias Newington, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, lying and being in the county of Middlesex, late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Penny, late Prebend of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the month of July 1649. By virtue of a commission to us granted, grounded upon an Act of the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, for the abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends, and other offices and titles, of and belonging to any Cathedral, Collegiate Church, or Chapel within England and Wales, under the hands and seals of five or more of the trustees in the said Act named and appointed. The sums here given are the "clear values and improvements per ann."

^c The connection mentioned in note a, p. 231, probably introduced "Hering of Chalfounte."

In present possession.

Imprimis. The rent of bread money, payable out of and for the demesnes belonging to the said lordship, manor, or farm, over and above the reserved rent hereafter expressed, we value to be worth cum 3 annis £3. 6s. 8d.

Royalties and Perquisites of Court in Lease.

The quit-rents, or rents of assize due to the aforesaid Lord of the aforesaid manor of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, alias Newington, within the town and parish of Stoke Newington, holden of the said manor according to the custom thereof, payable at Michaelmas yearly £3. 12s. 4½d.

The Courts Leet and Courts Baron belonging to the Lord of the aforesaid manor, with fines upon descent, alienation, wayffes, estrayes, fines, amercements, forfeitures, goods of felons and of fugitives and of persons outlawed, goods forfeited, confiscated, deodans, privileges, franchises, liberties, immunities, profits, commodities, advantage, emoluments, and all other hereditaments whatsoever to the royalty thereof appertaining, we estimate to be worth cum 3 annis, £42.

The Demesne in Lease.

All that capital Messuage, or Manor-house, being built with brick, commonly called Stoke Newington House, with the site thereof, in the occupation of Colonel Alexander Popham, Esq. consisting of a fair gate-house, two porters' rooms on each side, a terrace walk, covered with lead over them, one fair court-

yard, paved with Purbeck stone, with two little rooms under the arches there, one large hall, half wainscotted, a pantry, a buttery, three cellars, a lobby paved with Purbeck stone, with a kitchen of the same, one larder, one pastry, a scullery, one little hall, a good chamber there, a parlour wainscotted, two grand chambers next the hall, with a long entry leading into the garden, and a little wood room; one fair staircase, a brushing room half wainscotted, a large dining room, with a gallery with a closet at the end thereof wainscotted, one pair of back stairs, four chambers, and five closets there, a passage to one little dining-room, with a closet, a great chamber with a closet, one other gallery over the street, with three lodging chambers there, two garrets, and two chambers over the little parlour, a leades there, and a room over the great stairs for hawks, one fair garden, one orchard, with a conduit-house there a kitchen courtyard, a wash house, two garden houses, with two chambers over them, one chamber, and a closet over the wash house, a dairy house, and two milk houses, cheese chamber, and one little lodging room over them, a necessary house with a chamber over it, a green yard to dry clothes in, one chamber and closet over the back gate house, a grass court yard inclosed with a brick wall, three stables with hay lofts over them, one hay barn, a little cart house, a stable yard, all which said premises are inclosed with a brick wall; the coney warren yard, with a coach house and hay barn there, containing by estimation five acres, which we estimate to be worth per ann. £40.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called by the name of Home Meadow, in the occupation of the said Col.

Alexander Popham, abutting on the manor house on the south, containing by estimation 25 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £50.

One other parcel of Pasture Ground, called the Hill Fields, in the occupation of the said Col. Alexander Popham, abutting on the New River on the north, containing by estimation 26 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £26.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called Seventeen Acres, in the occupation of Mr. Philips, abutting on Home Meadow on the south, containing by estimation 17 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £31. 7s. 7d.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called Three and Twenty Acres, in the occupation of Mr. Phillips, abutting on a lane on the east, containing by estimation 23 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £42. 9s. 1d.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called the Square Mead, in the occupation of Mr. Phillips, abutting on the land late Mr. Terrie's on the south, containing by estimation 25 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £46. 2s. 11d.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called by the name of Berrie Downs, in the occupation of Mr. Leverett, abutting on Mr. Chace's land on the north, containing by estimation 21 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £35.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called Cocke Shotts, in the occupation of the said Mr. Leverett, abutting on the Lady Kemp's land on the west, containing by estimation 20 acres, which we notice to be worth per ann. £30.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called by the name of Whited Fields, in the occupation of Mr. Terrie, abutting on Sir Henry Roe's land on the north-east, containing by estimation 20 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £26. 13s. 4d.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called by the name of Ten Acres, in the occupation of the said Mr. Terrie, abutting on Sir Henry Roe's land on the north-east, containing by estimation 10 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £15.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called by the name of Cowslippe Mead, in the occupation of the said Mr. Terrie, abutting on Sir Henry Roe's land on the north-east, containing by estimation 14 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £24. 10s.

Two parcels of Pasture Ground, called by the name of Tile Pit Fields, in the occupation of Anthony Knevitt, abutting on the Lady Kempe's on the west, containing by estimation 19 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £21. 7s.

One parcel of Pasture Ground, called Spooner's Field, in the occupation of Mrs. Adkinson, abutting on the Lady Kempe's land on the west, containing by estimation $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which we value to be worth per ann. 66s. 8d.

Two parcels of Pasture Ground, called by the name of the Croftes, in the occupation of the Widow Perkins, abutting on Mr. Terrie's land on the south, containing by estimation 19 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £25. 13s.

One parcel of Wood Ground, called by the name of Berrie Down Wood, in the occupation of Colonel Alexander Popham, abutting on the New River on

the north, containing by estimation 5 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. 35s.

One parcel of Wood Ground, called by the name of Tile Pit Field Wood, in the occupation of the said Colonel Alexander Popham, abutting on a lane leading to the Manor-house on the west, containing by estimation 22 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £7. 14s.

One parcel of Wood Ground, called by the name of Griffinefield Cops, in the occupation of the said Colonel Alexander Popham, abutting on Mr. Chue's land on the north, containing by estimation 3 acres, which we value to be worth per ann. 20s.

One parcel of Wood Ground, called by the name of the Copses next the Hill Field, in the occupation of the said Colonel Alexander Popham, containing by estimation $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which we value to be worth per ann. 24s. 6d.

And several parcels of Wood Grounds, in divers places, called Cock Shott Groves, in the occupation of the said Colonel Popham, containing by estimation 43 acres 2 roods, and 20 poles, which we value to be worth per ann. £14. 10s. 10d.

One Messuage or Tenement in the occupation of Mr. Legay, consisting of a hall, a great parlour wainscotted, a little parlour half wainscotted, a kitchen, a little buttery, a cellar, a wash house, a stable, a hay loft, a wood house, a chamber over the wash house, a garden, an orchard, a necessary house, with an apple loft over it, seven chambers, three closets, two little yards, and a coal house, which premises abutteth on a parcel of land in the occupation of Mr. Keete on

the south, containing by estimation $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which we value to be worth per ann. £16.

The total number of acres is 325. 0. 20.

Memorand. Thomas Penny, Clerk, Prebend of St. Paule's London, did grant by lease, bearing date the 16th day of April, anno Domini 1565, and in the 7th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, unto William Patten, &c. of the farm of Stoke Newton, alias Newington, Esq. one of the four Tellers of the receipt of the Queen's Exchequer at Westminster, and Receiver General of her Highnesses Revenues within the county of York, all that the prebendary, manor, lordship or farm of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, alias Newington, in the county of Middlesex, with all and singular houses, messuages, buildings, tenures, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, leases, woods, underwoods, coppices, groves, wood, springs, hedge groves and trees then growing, or thereafter should grow in and upon the said manor, or any part thereof, and all manner of rents, revenues, wayfes, estrayes, fines, amercements, forfeitures, leetes, courts, perquisites of courts, goodes of felons and of fugitives, and of persons outlawed, goods forfeited, confiscated, deodands, privileges, franchises, liberties, immunities, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and all other hereditaments whatsoever; with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenants, or to any part or parcel thereof belonging, for ninety and nine years, to commence from Michaelmas anno Domini 1576, for and under the reserved yearly rent of £19. payable at and on Lady Day, and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions, but they are worth upon im-

provement, over and above the said rent per ann. £486. 16s. 3½d.

Thomas Penny hath excepted out of the aforesaid demise and grant, as well the bread-money due and payable unto the said Prebendary and his successors, Prebendaries of the said prebend, belonging and within the said Cathedral Church, yearly growing and commencing, as also all the liberties of prebendaries in the said Cathedral Church, and all manor rights, dividentes, partees, or portions, and every of them, within the said Cathedral Church, which by any manner of ways be, or hereafter may happen to be due or incident to the said prebend or prebendary, or any his successors in the said prebend, at any time or times during the continuance of the said demise and lease, not coming, growing, arising, or being within the said county of Middlesex, out of or by reason of the said manor and other the premises demised: And except also, and to the said Prebendary of the said Cathedral Church reserved, the patronage, advowson, and free disposition of the parsonage of Stoke Newton or Newnton, alias Newington, in the county aforesaid: And except also all manner of liberties, franchises, privileges, and immunities within the said manor and prebend, which merely and properly do appertain and belong to the Dean and Chapter, and their successors, and not to the said Prebend or Prebendary, as extracts out of the Exchequer commonly called Green Wax.

There was Twenty-seven years to come of the said lease at Michaelmas last past 1648.

The Lessees covenanteth to and with the said Prebendary, that if at any time or times during the

aforesaid term the said yearly rent should be unpaid, in part or in all, by the space of nine weeks next after any of the said feasts, at or in which it ought to be paid in manner and form aforesaid : and if having been within the said space at the mansion-house of the said manor lawfully demanded and asked, that then and so often as lack of payment shall be, the said Lessee, &c. shall forfeit and pay unto the said Prebend, &c. in the name of a payne £6. 13s. 4d. : and that it shall be lawful unto the said Prebend, &c. then and at any time after and so often as aforesaid, into the said Prebend, Lordship, Manor, or Farm, to enter and distrain for the said rent, as also for the said sum of £6. 13s. 4d. as forfeited, and the distress or distresses so taken to detain and keep until such time as the said yearly rent be paid, as also the said penalty of £6. 13s. 4d. be fully satisfied and paid : and if the said yearly rent or any part thereof happen to be unpaid by the space of one half year over or after any term of payment as aforesaid, it being lawfully asked or demanded in manner and form aforesaid, and no sufficient distress in or upon the said manor remaining for the value of the rent and the arrearages, that then the said Prebendary, &c. or their Attorney, into all the premises aforesaid wholly to re-enter and the same to have again as in his or their former estate.

And further the said Lessee, &c. covenanteth to and with the said Prebendary, &c. at his and their own proper cost and charges well and sufficiently to repair, uphold, and maintain the said manor-house, and all other the houses and buildings in and upon the said Manor, then in the occupation of the

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said Lessee, in and by all things necessary when and as often as need shall require, and at every wood-fall within the said Manor to be made, shall leave sufficient storiens and stadles according to the statute made and provided, and shall hedge, inclose, and fence the said wood grounds after any such fall of wood from time to time, as cause shall require, unto the end of the said term.

Moreover, the said Lessee, &c. hath covenanted to and with the said Prebendary, &c. to bear and pay as well the charges, fees, and allowances, which were wont and ought to be borne by the Prebendary for the time being, for and concerning the stewards, bailiffs, and other officers and ministers there, yearly from time to time until the end of the said term of 99 years as the same shall be due: and likewise to pay, sustain, and discharge the said Prebendary, &c. of all and all manner of costs, charges, and expences, of all and singular the courts, dinners, that there at any time from the day of the said date until the end of the said term shall be made and kept. And further, the said Lessee, &c. hath covenanted to and with the said Prebendary, &c. that he, &c. nor any of them at any time during the aforesaid term of 99 years, shall take, resume, or seize into his and their hands either all or part of those eighteen acres and a half customary lands, lying within the said Manor, laid and made to belong to the Rectory or Parsonage of the aforesaid farm of Stoke Newton alias Newington, and holden of the said manor according to the custom thereof, for any cause or manner of forfeiture whatsoever committed or done by any Parson or Parsons, Incumbent or Incumbents, occupier or occu-

piers, of the said Rectory for the time being, or upon any other cause in the time of the vacation of the same; but for every act or thing committed or done by any Incumbent thereof, or any occupier or occupiers of the same, which by the custom of the same manor, and by the homage there for the time being, shall be found a just cause or forfeiture (want of payment of the yearly customary rent thereof not to be counted a cause of forfeiture), the said Lessee, &c. shall have in the name of a payne 20s. current English money always: And as often to be had and taken of the said Incumbent, Parson of the said Rectory, for the time being, so offending by way of distress, or any other lawful or due means otherwise.

Provided always, and the true intent and meaning of the parties aforesaid is, and shall be expounded. That this said covenant shall neither tend, or in any manner of wise make good or set in force any lease or grant, act or thing, made or to be made of the said Rectory or Land, or any parcel of them, without licence of the said lessee, &c. by any such Incumbent or Parson of the said Rectory, contrary to the custom of the said manor; but that the same lease, grant, act, or thing, to be straight as it is done utterly void and of none effect, as by ancient custom of the said manor it ought to be: neither also that it shall be expounded or construed that by any such permission or sufferance the said eighteen acres and half of customary land, or any part thereof, by color of any such lease or grant thereof to be made, shall be turned into the nature and course of freehold, or to be other than customary or copyhold land, to be

holden still of the said Prebend or Manor, as from the first it always hath been.

Moreover, the said Lessee, &c. hath covenanted to and with the said Prebendary, &c. for the time being during the said term of 99 years, upon reasonable request to be made by the said Prebendary, &c. to deliver and cause to be delivered unto the said Prebendary, &c. two copies, or doubles, fair written in parchment, of every court roll or rolls of the said Manor then remaining, or that then thereafter shall remain with the said Lessee, &c. or any of them, under the hand of the steward of the said Manor for the time being, the said Prebendary, &c. paying for the writing fair in parchment of the said doubles, 8d. for every court roll one with another; and at the end of the said 99 years shall yield and deliver up, fair written in parchment, unto the said Prebendary, &c. all and singular the court rolls, rentals, terriers, and surveys, as are and shall be made concerning the said Manor.

Provided always, that the aforesaid grant and demise shall not be prejudicial or hurtful unto the Parson or Parsons, or any occupier or occupiers, of the said Rectory and Parsonage concerning his or their tithes previall or personall, but that he or they shall or may from time to time until the end of the said term of 99 years, demand and take all such tithes and other duties ecclesiastical, in the right of the said Parsonage, of the said Lessee, &c. and every of them, for and concerning the said Manor, Lordship, or Farm, and the demesnes thereof, or any parcel thereof, as the said Lessees, &c. in having, holding, or occupying the said Manor, &c. or de-

mesnes, or any parcel thereof, should and ought of right and by the laws of this realm, to pay, yield, or give, in such manner and form as by the laws of this realm ought to be paid, yielded, or given.

And farther the said Prebendary, &c. hath covenanted to and with the said Lessee, &c. at his and their own costs and charges, to bear and pay all and every the tenths, subsidies, and duties, and all and every the charges ecclesiastical charged or to be charged upon the spirituality, as well ordinary as extraordinary, issuing, going out, and due, to be paid out of or for the said Prebendary, Lordship, or Manor, or any of them, or any part or parcel of the same, &c. as well to the Queen's Majesty that then was, her heirs and successors, as to any other person whatsoever; and shall save harmless the said Lessee during all the lease and term of years before specified.

And farther the said Prebendary, &c. covenanteth to and with the said Lessee, &c. that the only full and intire power and authority for making, appointing, placing, and displacing of the Steward and Bailiff within the said Prebend, Lordship, and Manor, from the day of the date of the Lease unto the full end of the said 99 years, shall be and remain in, to, and with the said Lessee, &c. without let, impeachment, or contradiction of the said Prebendary, &c.

Memorandums.

William Patten, the aforesaid Lessee, assigned and set over the aforesaid lease unto Cordall, and the said Cordall assigned and set over the said lease to John Dudley, who assigned the same to

Ann his daughter. And the said Ann Dudlie married Sir Francis Popham, whose son and heir is Col. Alex. Popham, the present possessor of the aforesaid premises.

There hath been several messuages, tenements, and lands granted to Sir Francis Popham of late years, as by copy of court roll, which we find were, in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, surrendered by William Patten, the lessee, unto John Dudlie, who married the daughter of Gardner as we are informed: and in the three and twentieth year of the said Queen's reign it was found by the homage that the said John Dudlie dyed seized of the said messuages, lands, and tenements, and that Ann Dudlie was his next heir, aged 6 years or thereabouts, who afterwards married with the said Sir Francis Popham; but how those lands, messuages, and tenements, came as copyholds to William Patten hath not as yet to us appeared.

There is a Court Leet and Court Baron belonging to the lord of the said manor, kept at the manor-house aforesaid at the will of the lord.

The full improved value upon the messuages, cottages, and lands of the copyholders, belonging to the said manor, is per ann. £956. 0s. 8d.

The tenants of the said manor are to perform their suit and services to the lord at the courts aforesaid.

The copyholders to pay upon descent or alienation, when they take up their several lands and tenements, as a fine, the value of one year and a half, not exceeding.

The advowson, right and patronage, nomination or presentation to the parish of Stoke Newington,

belongeth and appertaineth to the lord of the said manor.

The parsonage there, with house and land thereto, now belonging and laid as aforesaid, by estimation 18 acres, with all the tithes of the said parish, with the profit of burials, christenings, and marriages, by estimation worth per ann. £120.

The present Incumbent is Mr. Thomas Manton. The land abovesaid, being 18 acres and a half, belonging to the aforesaid Vicar, is worth per ann. £37.

The houses before estimated and valued by us, are worth per ann. over and above the reparations,

Ralph Demis. Willm. Histed.

Daniel Nicholl. Edw. Johnson.

Exam^t.

Per Will. Webb, Supr's Gen^l.

1649.

Deçan. Pauli

London.

The Manor of Stoke Newington,

Com. Midd'x.

Recept. 7 August, 1749,

Transmiss. Sup'visor Gen. al.

die sup^a dict.

Reverss. cod. die.

An Additional Survey of part of the Manor, Lordship, or Farm of Stoke Newton, or Newton, alias Newington, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed the 7 day of Sept. 1649.

The Sums here given are the "clear Values."

In Lease.

The rent due to the Lord of the said Manor for that messuage or tenement in Newington aforesaid, being copyhold, in the occupation of Mr. Legay, per ann. 12d.

The profits of courts, &c. for the said messuage or tenement, we estimate to be worth cum t³ annis, over and above the value in the former Survey, 14s.

One cottage, parcel of the demesnes, near the pound, consisting of four rooms with an orchard, abutting on the way leading to the Church on the south, and the Coney Warren on the north, in the occupation of Nicholas Mudd, which we value to be worth per ann. 30s. over and above the repairs.

One other cottage, parcel of the said demesne, situate as aforesaid, consisting of four rooms, abutting on the aforesaid way on the south, and the Coney Warren on the north, in the occupation of Widow Samuell, which we value, over and above the repairs, per ann. 20s.

S^m 65s.

Memorand. Whereas in our former Survey, made and taken in the month of July 1649, we did return all that messuage or tenement, situate in Stoke Newington aforesaid, in the occupation of Mr. Legay, consisting of several rooms, with an acre and a half

of ground, valued at £16. per ann. now, forasmuch as we are since satisfied by the oaths of Edward Gascoyne of Newington aforesaid, aged 74 years, and Margaret Gascoyne, wife to the said Edward, aged 76 years, taken the fifth of Sept. 1649, that the said messuage or tenement was the possession of John Dudlie, as copyhold of inheritance, and not in any part or parcel of the demesne land belonging to the church, according to a court-roll dated the 29 day of March, 23 Elizabeth (Jasper Cholmly being steward). And the said Edward Gascoyne farther maketh oath, that the aforesaid messuage, &c. was part of the possessions of William Patten, who sold the same as parcel of his own inheritance to the said John Dudlie, for which we make reprice unto the purchaser the said £16.

And farther, the said Edward Gascoyne and Margaret his wife, saith, that the two cottages standing near the Pound there, wherein Nicholas Mudd and Widow Samuell now or late did dwell, are parcel of the demesnes belonging to the church, which we have accordingly valued as above said.

And whereas in the said former Survey we did return the rent of bread money to be payable out of and for the demesnes belonging to the said Lordship, Manor, or Farm, over and above the reserved rent, which we value to be worth cum t3 annis £3. 6s. 8d. but by the oath of Henrie Durham, late Deputy Register to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, taken the 6 day of Sept. 1649, we find that the said Dean and Chapter did usually every year pay or cause to be paid unto the several Prebends of that church, all the bread money and drink money out of

their common stock : and therefore we do reprice
unto the purchaser the aforesaid £3. 6s. 8d.

Will'm Histed.

Edw. Johnson.

Ralp. Demis.

Dani'll Nicholl.

Exam't.

Per Will. Webb, Sup'rs Gen^l,

1649,

Decan. Pauli,

London.

An Additionall Survey to the
Manor of Stoke Newington,
com. Midd'x.

Recept. 8 Sept. 1649.

	A.	R.	P.	1649.
Col. Alex. Popham	133	0	20	
Mr. Phillips	65	0	0	{ Late Popham, Atkinson, and Whitehead.
Mr. Leverett	41	0	0	{ Late Green, Kempson, and Piggott.
Mr. Terry	44	0	0	
Anthony Knevett ..	19	0	0	Anthony Knevett.
Mr. Atkinson	2	2	0	Late Anthony Knevett.
Widow Perkins ...	19	0	0	{ Late Widow Perkins or Anthony Knevett.
Nich. Mudd, a cot- tage	—			
Widow Samuels, a cottage	—			
Total Survey of the Manor in 1649. }	323	2	20	

	A.	R.	P.
Prebendary Lands	323	2	20
Copyhold Lands	218	0	0
Total	541	2	20

Tenants' or Occupiers' Names.

1639.

	A.	R.	P.
Mr. Boulton	16	0	0
Mr. Whitehead	20	0	0
Thomas Griffin	26	0	0
Widow Perkins	40	0	0
Anthony Knevett	22	0	0
Henry Kempson	62	0	0
Richard Atkinson	43	0	0
John Willeson	5	0	0
George Willes	6	0	0
Richard Boothby	50	0	0
Mr. Markland	25	0	0
Edward Petts for Mr. Terry	10	0	0
Mr. Piggott	23	0	0
Mr. Woodford	44	0	0
Thomas Terry	52	0	0
Mr. Willson	3	0	0
	447	0	0
Mr. Motley	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Mr. Lovell	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Ralph Mayson	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Mr. Stevens	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Mr. Golbey	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
The Church Lands	5	0	0
Total	459	2	0
Wood Lands	77	0	20
	536	2	20

	A.	R.	P.
Parish	536	2	20
Manor	323	2	20
Copyhold	213	0	0

No. IV.

AN Account of all the Lands in the Parish of Stoke Newington with the Owners' and Tenants' or Occu-
piers' Names, 1 May 1617, and 9 June 1639.

1617. Acres.	Owners' Names.	1639 Acres.	Ann.
52 } 10 } 65 5 }	Mr. Thomas Terry.....	{ 52 10 3 }	1617.... 1617.... 1617....
43 } 31 } 74	Mr. Stephens	44 {	1617.... 1639.... 1617....
20— 20	Mr. Corbett	50	1617....
25 } 6 } 36 5 }	Capt. Massey	{ 25 6 5 }	1617.... 1617.... 1617....
16— 16	The Parson's Ground.....	16	1617....
911		911	
45 } 83 } 20 } 236 26 } 40 } 32 }	Sir Francis Popham.	{ 45 83 20 26 40 32 }	1617.... 1617.... 1617.... 1617.... 1617.... 1617....
447	447 Besides 77 acres of Wood Land * belonging to Sir Francis Popham.	447	..... 1617....

* See p. 1 ante.

No. IV.

An Account of all the Lands in the Parish of Stoke Newington, with the Owners' and Tenants' or Occupiers' Names, 1 May 1617, and 9 June 1639.

Tenants' or Occupiers' Names.

Himself	1639	Himself.
Edward Pytts	1639	Edward Pitts.
Robert Wilson.	1639	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Woodford.	1639	
Mr. Woodford 44 acres.	1639	
Mr. Boothby	1639	R. Boothby 50 acres.
Nicholas Pytts	1639	Rich. Boothby
Mr. Markland.	1639	Mr. Markland.
George Wylles.	1639	George Willes.
Nicholas Pytts	1639	John Willeson.
Mr. Boulton.	1639	Mr. Boulton.
Himself	1639	R. Atkinson 43 acres.
Mr. Green	{ 1639	H. Kempson 62 acres.
	{ 1639	Mr. Piggott 23 acres.
Mr. Whitehead	1639	Mr. Whitehead.
Thomas Griffin	1639	Thomas Griffin.
Perkyn's Widow.	1639	Widow Perkins.
Anthony Knevett.	1639	Anthony Knevett.

	A.	R.	P.	
Himself.	77	0	20	Wood.
	236	0	0	Pasture.
<hr/>				
	313	0	0	
Manor House..	5	0	0	
<hr/>				
	318	0	20	
Should be more	5	2	0	
<hr/>				
Total Survey 1649	323	2	20	

No. V.

Extract from the Parliamentary Surveys of Church Lands (commonly called Oliver's Surveys) remaining in the Archiepiscopal Library of his Grace Frederick Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. &c. at Lambeth, Vol. 12, fol. 232, 233. 252, 253, 254, 255.

Finsbury Division, } Presentments made by the Ju-
p. 232. } rors of the division of Finsburye,
in the county of Middlesex, whose names are here-
unto subscribed, and seals fixed, according to their
several knowledges and informations, in the respec-
tive parishes and places for which they serve, of the
number and yearly value of all Parsonages, Vicar-
ages, and other Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Benefices
and Livings, and other things within the places afore-
said, to them given in charge by the Commissioners
in that behalf authorized by Letters Patents under
the great seal of England, in pursuance of an Act of
this present Parliament of the 8th of June 1649, and
by us the said Jurors delivered to the said Commis-
sioners the 14th day of March 1650^a.

Stoke } Item. We present that there is in the
Newington. } parish of Stoke Newington one Rectory,
which with the glebe (leased to one Mrs. Adkinson),
small tythes, and other petty profits, paid after the
rate of 1s. 6d. per acre^b, for 218 acres of land within
the said parish, which we conceive and find by infor-

^a Fol. 233—252 of the Survey.

^b See p. 139 ante.

mation to be worth £54. 17. per ann.^c And that one Mr. Thomas Manton^d a godly and painful preacher, is the present Incumbent, put in by the Committee for plundered Ministers; who hath the whole profits as aforesaid for his salary. That the right of presentation was heretofore in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, but, as is conceived, is now in Colonel Popham, who purchased the Manor of Stoke Newington aforesaid: That the parish is very small, the greatest part of the Greene belongs to Islington, which lyes more conveniently for Newington, the inhabitants thereof repairing thereunto^e. Also, that one side of the street in Newington Town belongeth unto Hacknye^f, which is a great parish, and the church much more remote than Newington, the inhabitants of that Street also repairing most to the parish church of Newington, for the worship and service of God: all which particulars we have received ample satisfaction under the hands of the Constable and Churchwardens of Newington aforesaid required thereunto^g.

Commissioners' names:

William Roberts.	John Thorogood.
John Brown.	Richard Downeton.
Francis Parcall.	Edward Martin.

Jurors' names:

Nath. Bancks.	William Dashwood.
Thomas Prestwood.	Anthony Taylor.
Rich. Marrow.	William Pinnocke.
John Franklin.	Thomas Braynt.

^c See p. 138 ante. ^d Fol. 253 of the Survey, and p. 140 ante.

^e Fol. 254 of the Survey. ^f P. 4 ante. ^g Fol. 255 of the Survey.

Henry Boothman.	Tho. Conlye.
James Young.	Arthur Nicholls.
Peeter Lindsey.	Peeter Guillims.
John Smith.	Paul Watts.

Indorsed Com. Midd'x.

A true copy of the Return of all the Church Livings
in the said county. Exd.

No. VI.

ABSTRACT of the Act of Parliament 54th Geo. III. c. 128. (1814.) intituled "An Act to enable the Prebendary of the Prebend of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, in the county of Middlesex, founded in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London, to grant a Lease of the Manor of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, in the said County, parcel of the said Prebend, in manner therein mentioned, and to enable the granting of Sub-Leases for building thereon, and otherwise improving the same, and for other purposes."

Recites, that the Reverend Thomas Briggs, Clerk, was Prebendary of the prebend of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, in the county of Middlesex, founded in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, of which the Lord Bishop of London, in right of his see, was patron.

That by indenture of lease, dated the 30th August, 1783, made between Charles Weston, M. A. then

Prebendary, on the one part, and Jonathan Eade, Esq. on the other part; in consideration of the surrender of a former lease of the manor, lands, tenements, and hereditaments after-mentioned, made by the said Charles Weston to Elizabeth Abney, spinster, then deceased, for the lives of three persons therein named, by indenture bearing date the 6th of February, 1766 (which indenture so surrendered was transferred to the said Jonathan Eade, the purchaser thereof): And in consideration of the rents and covenants therein mentioned, the said Charles Weston did demise, grant, and to farm let unto the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs, and assigns, "All that the said Manor or Lordship, or Farm of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, in the said county of Middlesex, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining, being appurtenant to the Prebend of Stoke Newington, or Newnton, founded in the said Cathedral Church, formerly in the tenure or occupation of the Right Honourable John Lord Pawlett, Letitia Popham, William Carr, and Henry Rumsey, Esquires, late of the said Elizabeth Abney, but then of the said Jonathan Eade, his under-tenants or assigns; together with all and singular houses, messuages, buildings, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, leasows, feedings, commons, and common of pasture, woods, underwoods, copses, groves, hedge-rows, ways, water-courses, ponds, streams, profits, commodities, and appurtenances, to the said manor or farm belonging and appertaining, or therewith, as part or parcel thereof, held, used, occupied, or enjoyed; and also all and all manner of rents, services, revenues, waifs, strays, fines, amerciaments, forfeitures,

leets, courts, perquisites of courts, goods of felons, and of fugitives, and persons outlawed, goods forfeited, confiscated, deodands, privileges, franchises, liberties, immunities, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and all other hereditaments whatsoever, with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances in Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington aforesaid, belonging; (except and always reserved unto the said Prebendary, and his successors, Prebendaries of the said Prebend, as well the bread-money unto the said Prebend belonging and within the said Cathedral Church yearly growing and coming, and also all liberty or residence in the same Cathedral Church, and all manner of rights, dividends, parts, or portions, and every of them within the said Cathedral Church, which by any manner of ways be, or thereafter might happen to be due or incident to the said Prebend or Prebendary, or any of his successors in the said Prebend, at any time or times during the continuance of the said demise and lease, not coming, growing, arising, or being within the said county of Middlesex, out of or by reason of the said Manor and other the premises thereby demised: and except also unto the said Prebendary and his successors reserved, the patronage, advowson, and free disposition of the parsonage of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid; and except also out of the said demise and lease foreprized and reserved, all and all manner of liberties, franchises, privileges, and immunities, within the said Manor and Prebend, which merely and properly do appertain and belong to the Dean and Chapter of St.

Paul's, London, and not to the said Prebend or Prebendary, as extracts out of the Exchequer, commonly called Green Wax, &c.) to hold (except as aforesaid) unto the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs and assigns, thenceforth for the natural lives of the said Jonathan Eade, of Jonathan Bowles Eade, his eldest son, and William Eade, his second son, and for the life of the longest liver of them, at the yearly rent of twenty-eight pounds.

That the said Jonathan Eade by his last Will and Testament, dated the 28th of April, 1807, gave, devised, and bequeathed to his sons William Eade and Joseph Eade, and their heirs, all that his Manor or Lordship of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington in the said county of Middlesex, with the demesne lands thereof, and the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging, which he held under a lease granted thereof to him and his heirs, by the Prebendary of the Prebend of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, aforesaid, for the lives of himself and two other persons; (*save and except his own dwelling-house, with the outhouses, garden, and lands, occupied therewith, and also all such copyhold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, situate within and holden of the said manor, as had been surrendered unto, and were holden by any person or persons in trust for him; and save and except the copyhold cottage or lodge thereinbefore devised unto his said son William Eade:*) To hold unto his said sons William Eade and Joseph Eade, their heirs and assigns, for the lives of the several persons for whose lives the said manor and premises were then holden, and for and during all such renewable and other interest as he had therein, or should have at the time of his

decease, to and for their own use and benefit, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants. *Subject nevertheless to, and charged and chargeable with, the several annuities or yearly sums of money therein mentioned.*

That the said Jonathan Eade died on the 26th September, 1811, without having altered or revoked his will, which, together with a codicil thereto, was proved by the said William and Joseph Eade, two of the executors therein named, in the prerogative court of Canterbury, on the 11th of October following.

That by indenture of lease, dated the 24th of April, 1812, made between the said Thomas Briggs, M. A. then Prebendary of the said Prebend of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, of the one part, and the said William Eade and Joseph Eade of the other part; in consideration of the surrender by the said William and Joseph Eade of the lease of the 30th of August, 1783, and in consideration of the rent and covenants therein mentioned, the said Thomas Briggs demised and granted to the said William and Joseph Eade, their heirs and assigns, all that the said manor, lordship, or farm of Stoke Newton, or Newnton otherwise Newington; and all other the premises comprised in and demised by the said recited indenture of the 30th of August, 1783, by the description therein mentioned, and with the exception therein contained: to hold unto the said William and Joseph Eade, their heirs and assigns, from the making thereof, for the natural lives of the said William Eade, being then of the age of thirty-six years or thereabouts, of the said Joseph Eade, being then of the age of thirty-two years or thereabouts, and of John Nelson Bond, therein described, being then of the age of thirteen

or thereabouts, and for and during the life of the longest liver of them, at the yearly rent of twenty-eight pounds.

That the last lease had been granted to the said William and Joseph Eade on surrender of the lease of the 30th of August, 1783, to the subsisting interest in which they became entitled to under the will of the said Jonathan Eade, deceased, the said annuities given by the said will, were a lien on the interest acquired by the said William and Joseph Eade, under the then subsisting lease so granted to them as aforesaid; and they were, by virtue of the said lease, lords of the said manor, and held the courts thereof, and received all the fines, rents, issues, and profits arising therefrom.

That the principal part of the ground demised by the said leases was not built upon, and therefore, and on account of its eligible situation, and vicinity to London, was capable of considerable improvements, which improvements, if made, would yield a very large increase of rent; but the Prebendary and his successors being restrained by the existing law from granting leases suitable for building purposes, builders and other persons were unwilling to take the Ground for the purpose of building and making improvements thereon; and in order to enable and encourage such building and other improvements, it was thought necessary that the tenure thereof should be made in value as nearly equal to freehold as possible.

That it would be greatly for the benefit as well of the said Prebendary and his successors, as of the said William and Joseph Eade, if, instead of granting leases for lives, (as had been usual on fines being

paid), power was given to the said Prebendary and his successors to grant a new lease of all the said premises comprised in the said now subsisting lease, for such term of years, and with such powers of renewal, as after mentioned; and if the said lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, were to be enabled, with the concurrence of the Prebendary for the time being, to grant sub-leases thereof, in such manner as after mentioned. And in order to facilitate the exercise of the last mentioned power, and of the other powers thereafter given, it was deemed expedient that payment of the said annuities should be provided for as therein mentioned.

That the value of the interests of the said Prebendary and his successors, and of his said lessees, in the said premises had been taken into consideration, it was conceived that the rents and profits of the said premises, which were reserved or payable, and which thereafter might arise, increase, or be payable upon any lease or leases to be made under the authority of the said act, or any under-leases in pursuance thereof, or otherwise howsoever in respect thereof, *should be apportioned, subject to such deductions as hereafter mentioned, between the said Prebendary and his successors, and the said lessees, in the proportions following (that is to say), one third part thereof to the said Prebendary and his successors; and the remaining two third parts thereof to the said lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns.*

That several under-leases had been granted by some of the former lessees, and some had been granted or agreed to be granted, by the said present

lessees, of certain parts of the said manor and premises, for certain terms of years, at and under certain yearly rents, and mention of all such of the said under-lease and agreements as were then existing was made in the rental or particular contained in the schedule to the said act annexed : *and inasmuch as the same appeared to have been granted, or agreed to be granted upon such terms as were fair and reasonable, and at the best yearly rents which could reasonably be expected, and without fine or foregift, the said Prebendary, on behalf of himself and his successors, was consenting and desirous that all the said under-leases and agreements should be confirmed.*

That parts of the demesnes of the said manor were holden by copy of court roll of the said manor, as customary estates of inheritance, subject to certain small quit rents, or other annual rents, and to fines upon alienation or death of the tenants by copy, payable to the said lessees.

That such tenants by copy *could not, by the custom of the said manor, grant leases of their copyhold tenements for a longer period than three years, without the licence of the lords of the said manor*, which, with other circumstances attending such tenure, was a bar to such improvements, by building and otherwise, as would in all probability take place, as to the said parts of the said manor so holden by copy. It was conceived that it would be beneficial as well to the said Prebendary and his successors as to the said lessees, if powers were granted to enfranchise the said copyhold premises, subject to the application of one third part (in respect of the interest of the said Prebendary and his successors), of such consideration

in money as might arise thereby, in the purchase, under the direction of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, of messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be annexed to the said Prebend for ever, as thereafter mentioned.

That the said Jonathan Eade, deceased, entered into an agreement in writing, dated the 20th of November, 1805, with John Graham, whereby, after reciting that the said Jonathan Eade was lord of the said manor, and that the said John Graham was a customary tenant of the said manor, of *certain closes called the Stone Fields, containing by estimation thirty acres*, and that the said John Graham being desirous of granting building leases of a part of the said closes, the said Jonathan Eade, in consideration of such intended building, had consented to grant a licence to the said John Graham, to lease the same land for any term not exceeding sixty one years from Lady-day then next; it was agreed, and the said Jonathan Eade, in consideration of the improvement of the said manor by reason of such building, and as an encouragement of building, agreed with the said John Graham, his heirs and assigns, that he the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, should not, during the said term of sixty-one years, if his or their interest should continue so long, demand on account of any change of the property of that part of the same closes so intended to be demised for building as aforesaid, by death or alienation, any larger fine than the amount of two year's ground-rent on such buildings as might be erected on the said copyhold estate by the said John Graham, or his lessees, or under-tenants, ex-

clusive of the value of the meadow land remaining, and not built on; with a proviso that the said agreement should not prejudice any right of the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to the customary fine or fines upon alienation of the remainder of the said closes, or upon the death of any tenant thereof, within the aforesaid period of sixty-one years.

That the said Jonathan Eade afterwards entered into an agreement in writing, dated the 30th of April, 1810, with James Kibblewhite, Esq. whereby, after reciting that the said Jonathan Eade was lord of the manor of Stoke Newington aforesaid, and the said James Kibblewhite was a customary tenant of the said manor of *nine acres and one half of an acre of land*, part of the before mentioned closes of pasture land, called *the Stone Fields*, which he had then lately purchased of the said John Graham; and that the said James Kibblewhite being desirous of granting building leases of the whole of the said land purchased by him, and afterwards to sell all or any part thereof, the said Jonathan Eade, in consideration of such intended building, and in order to encourage the same, had, as such lord of the manor as aforesaid, granted a licence to the said James Kibblewhite to lease the same land for any term of years not exceeding sixty-one years, from the 25th of March, 1809; and the said Jonathan Eade had, as a further inducement for the improvement of the said manor, and to assist and give encouragement to alienation, consented on behalf of himself and all persons claiming, or who might thereafter claim, by, from, or under him, and whom he could legally bind

to enter into the following agreement : it was thereby agreed and declared by and between the said parties thereto, and the said Jonathan Eade, for the considerations aforesaid, covenanted and agreed with and to the said James Kibblewhite, that he, the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, should not, during the said term of sixty-one years, if the interest of the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, should continue so long, either under his then subsisting lease for lives or any renewal thereof, demand for or on account of any change or transfer of the property of or in all or any part or parts of the same land, so thereby intended to be demised for building, by death or alienation, any larger fine than the amount of two years ground rent, which should be actually and bona fide reserved and made payable to the said James Kibblewhite, his heirs, or surrenderees, in respect of the buildings so to be erected, and the ground so to be by him or them demised, by virtue of the said licence, without taking any fine, premium, or foregift, by which such original reserved ground rent might be lessened or decreased; and that whenever a change of property should take place in a part only of the said land, the said fine should be computed on an apportionment of such original ground rent, according to the quantity of land aliened, or in which the property might be changed by death, and according to the proportion that such quantity might bear to the whole of the said nine acres and a half; with a proviso that the said agreement should not prejudice any right of the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to the

customary fine or fines upon alienation of the remainder of the said land, while used as meadow land or uncovered ground, or upon the death of any tenant thereof, within the aforesaid period of sixty-one years.

That numerous houses and other buildings having, in consequence of the said last-mentioned agreements, been erected upon parts of the ground comprised therein, respectively (whereby the permanent value of the said manor has been greatly increased), the said Prebendary, on behalf of himself and his successors, deemed it reasonable that the said agreements, so far as the same respectively were binding on the said Jonathan Eade, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, should be made binding also upon the said Prebendary and his successors.

That it would be a further advantage, as well to the said Prebendary and his successors as to the said lessees, to have the privilege of getting and disposing of earth fit for making bricks and tiles, and of loam, clay, gravel, and sand^a, in some convenient part or parts of the said premises, subject to the restrictions hereafter mentioned; but the objects and purposes aforesaid could not be accomplished without the aid of Parliament.

IT WAS THEREFORE ENACTED, That it should be lawful for the said Prebendary and his successors for the time being, and he and they was and were thereby required, by indenture to be sealed and delivered by the said Prebendary, or the Prebendary of the said

^a A vein of sand was discovered in 1796 nearly adjoining the great pond, probably formerly the "Coney Warren," a farm formerly called "Vernon's Farm."

Prebend for the time being, and to be registered in the manner prescribed by law, concerning deeds affecting hereditaments in the county of Middlesex, to demise^b unto the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns, all that the said manor, lordship, or farm of Stoke Newton, or Newton, otherwise Newington, in the said county of Middlesex, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining, being appurtenant to the Prebend of Stoke Newton, or Newton, otherwise Newington, founded in the said Cathedral Church, formerly in the tenure or occupation of the Right Honourable John Lord Pawlett, Letitia Popham, William Carr, and Henry Rumsey, Esquire, late of Elizabeth Abney, since of the said Jonathan Eade, and now of the said William Eade and Joseph Eade, their under-tenants or assigns, together with all and singular houses, messuages, buildings, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, leasows, feedings, commons, and common of pasture, woods, underwoods, copses, groves, hedge-rows, ways, water-courses, ponds, streams, profits, commodities, and appurtenances to the said manor or farm belonging and appertaining, or therewith, as part or parcel thereof, held, used, occupied, or enjoyed; and also all and all manner of rents, services, revenues, waifs, strays, fines, amerciaments, forfeitures, leets, courts, perquisites of courts, goods of felons and fugitives and persons outlawed, goods forfeited or confiscated, deodands, privileges, franchises, liberties, immuni-

^b The lease is dated the 18th Aug. 1814, and was registered 1 Sept. 1814. B. 3. No. 712.

ities, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and all other hereditaments whatsoever, with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances in Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington aforesaid, to the said premises so to be demised, or any part or parcel thereof belonging; (except and always to be reserved unto the said Prebendary and his successors, as well the bread-money unto the said Prebend belonging, and within the said Cathedral Church growing and coming; and also all liberty and residence in the said Cathedral Church, and all manner of rights, dividends, parts, or portions, and every of them, within the said Cathedral Church, which by any manner or ways are, or hereafter may happen to be, due or incident to the said Prebend or Prebendary, or any of his successors in the said Prebend, at any time or times during the continuance of the lease so to be granted, not coming, growing, arising, or being within the said county of Middlesex, out of or by reason of the said manor, and other the premises thereby to be demised; and except also and unto the said Prebendary and his successors to be reserved, the patronage, advowson, and free disposition of the parsonage of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington, in the county of Middlesex, aforesaid; and except also out of the said lease, and to be foreprized and reserved, all and all manner of liberties, franchises, privileges, and immunities, within the said manor or prebend, which merely and properly do appertain and belong to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, and not to the said Prebend or Prebendary as extracts out of the Exchequer commonly called Green Wax, &c.) And all

and singular other the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which by the said existing lease, dated the 24th of April, 1812, were granted and demised by the said Prebendary to the said William Eade and Joseph Eade, their heirs and assigns, for the lives therein mentioned, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, except as aforesaid: *To hold for the term of ninety-nine years, to commence from the 25th of March, 1814, subject to such rents, reservations, covenants, provisoes, and agreements as are hereinafter mentioned; and also to renew such lease at the end of the first fifty years of the said term of ninety-nine years, on payment or tender of a fine of twenty shillings, for a further term of ninety-nine years, to commence from the end of the said first fifty years; and so to continue to renew the subsisting lease for the time being, for a further term of ninety-nine years, at the end of every first fifty years of the subsisting lease for the time being, by way of perpetual renewal, on payment or tender of such fine as aforesaid.*

That by the said indenture so to be first granted, there should be reserved to the Prebendary for the time being and his successors, by and out of the said manor, lands, and hereditaments, thereby to be demised, the said ancient yearly rent of twenty-eight pounds, clear of all deductions whatsoever, and by the said first lease there should in like manner be reserved to the Prebendary and his successors, by quarterly payments, *one third part of all the net rents, issues, and profits, which from and after the said 25th of March, 1814, should have arisen or become payable, or should arise or be payable and paid, for or in respect of the same manor, lands,*

tenements, hereditaments, and premises so to be demised, and every part thereof, after such deductions from the whole or entirety of the gross rents, issues, and profits thereof, as are after mentioned (that is to say), the land-tax, and all other taxes, rates, and assessments, which from and after the said 25th of March, 1814, should be payable, and which ought to be and should have been paid by the said lessees, in respect of the said manor and premises, or any part thereof, and all expences usually borne by the lord at the courts of the said manor; and also all such reasonable costs, charges, and expences as the said lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, should pay, sustain, or be put unto, in and about the proper and necessary management and improvement of the said manor, hereditaments, and premises so to be demised, or attending the carrying the said act into execution; or attending the necessary repairs of the buildings thereon, or insuring the same from loss or damage by fire, but without making any deduction in respect of the said rent of twenty-eight pounds.

That during the term of ten years, to be computed from the said 25th of March, 1814, the clear yearly sum of two hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, should be deducted from the said Prebendary's said net third part, for the sole benefit of the said lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns.

That such lease should contain covenants, on the part of the lessees, to account for and pay to the Prebendary of the said Prebend for the time being, the said yearly rent of twenty-eight pounds, and also one third part of all the said net rents, issues, and

profits, after such deductions as aforesaid; and in a proper book or books to keep, and on every 29th day of September and 25th day of March, or within one calendar month after, to deliver to the Prebendary a fair, regular, just, and true account in writing of all the receipts and payments of the said lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for and concerning the said manor, hereditaments, and premises so to be demised, so that the net balance due to the said Prebendary might thereby be clearly ascertained, vouched, agreed upon, and settled; and also to use their best endeavours to manage and improve the premises so to be demised, to the best advantage of the Prebendary, and to permit the Prebendary and his successors, and his and their agents and stewards, at all seasonable times, when required, to inspect the court books, books of account, leases, agreements, and all other writings relating to the said manor, hereditaments, and premises; and to take extracts or copies therefrom respectively. And such lease should also contain a covenant on the part of the said Prebendary to renew such lease according to the intent of the said act; and that every future lease, to be granted by way of renewal, should contain like covenants, as well on the part of the lessor as of the lessees, so far as the same should then be applicable to the case.

That before the execution of the first indenture of lease for ninety-nine years, and of every indenture of renewal, there should be delivered by the lessees therein to be named, to the Prebendary, or to his or their agent or steward, a true and particular account in writing of the rent or rents at which

every part and parcel of the premises thereby to be leased are then set, let, or demised, and to whom, and for what term or number of years respectively, and of all other particulars, that it might appear who were the then tenants and occupiers of the said estate, and for or upon what holding or tenure, and what the rents and profits and all the circumstances of the said estate then were.

That proof of the execution of such indenture or indentures by the Prebendary for the time being, should be admitted as evidence that such account was duly delivered.

That it should be lawful for the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns, from time to time, after the execution of the said lease, to be first granted in pursuance of the said act, by indenture or indentures, to be sealed and delivered by them (with the consent of the Prebendary for the time being, to be testified by his sealing and delivering the same as a party thereto), and to be registered in manner aforesaid, to demise, lease, or grant any part or parts of the said manor, lands, hereditaments, and premises, to be comprised in the lease and leases so to be granted by the Prebendary and his successors as aforesaid, unto any person or persons who shall have built thereon, or rebuilt, or substantially repaired, any buildings on the same, or on any part or parts thereof, or who shall have contracted, or be willing to build, rebuild, or substantially repair any such buildings, or to such person or persons as he or they should nominate or appoint, for any term of years, not exceeding ninety eight years from the making thereof respectively

(although the term then to come in the Prebendal lease, subsisting at the time, might be of shorter duration) at and under such rents, and upon such terms and conditions as, with the consent of the said Prebendary, should be agreed upon between the lessors and lessees in such sub-leases respectively; with liberty for the sub-lessee or lessees, to take down all or any part or parts of the buildings standing upon the ground therein respectively to be comprised, and to convert and dispose of the materials thereof, to such uses and purposes as shall be therein mentioned and agreed upon; and also with liberty to lay out and appropriate any part of the premises to be comprised in such sub-lease or sub-leases, not exceeding five acres to or with any one messuage or mansion-house, as or for paddocks, plantations, lawns, gardens, or other conveniencies or appendages of use or ornament, or as or for a way or ways, passage or passages, for the use and convenience of the sub-lessee, or sub-lessees, or other tenants or occupiers of the premises: and also liberty to lay out and appropriate any part or parts of the said premises as or for public streets, squares, paths, and passages, and to make drains, sewers, or other easements, for the more convenient enjoyment thereof; and to dig and take such earth, clay, sand, loam, or gravel, as it shall be found convenient to remove for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid; and also to dig earth or clay, and make bricks and tiles thereon, and to use the same in or about such buildings or other improvements to be erected or made in or upon the said premises, but not otherwise; so as there be reserved in and by such sub-leases respectively, the best and

most improved yearly rent that can be reasonably had or gotten for the same, to be made payable quarterly, free from all deductions whatsoever, without any fine, premium, or foregift, or any thing in the nature thereof, being taken for making any such sub-leases; and so as there be contained in such sub-leases respectively, covenants from the respective sub-lessees to build and keep in repair the messuages, erections, and buildings, which may be agreed to be erected and built upon the premises therein respectively to be comprised, and also substantially to rebuild and repair the messuages and buildings agreed or intended to be rebuilt or repaired, and to keep the buildings in such sub-leases respectively to be comprised, insured from damage by fire, to the amount of three-fourths at the least of the value thereof, in some one or more of the public offices for insuring against damage by fire, and to surrender and leave in repair the messuages, erections, and buildings to be erected and built, or rebuilt and repaired, upon the premises therein respectively to be comprised at the end of the term or terms in such sub-leases to be granted; and so as there be also contained in such sub-leases respectively, conditions of re-entry for non-payment of the rent to be thereby reserved, or non-performance of the covenants, provisoes, or conditions, to be therein contained on the part of the respective sub-lessees; and also all such other covenants, provisoes, conditions, agreements, and restrictions, as from the nature of the respective cases may appear to be reasonable and proper; and so as the respective sub-lessees execute counterparts of their respective leases; and so that one-third part of the rents to be reserved upon such sub-leases respectively, shall be reserved and made

payable to the said Prebendary and his successors, and the residue thereof to the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns.

That there should be two counterparts of such sub-leases respectively, and that one of such counterparts shall be delivered to the said Prebendary for the time being, or to some person or persons to be appointed by him to receive the same, for the use of himself and his successors, free from all expence; and that another of such counterparts should be delivered to the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, or assigns.

That it should be lawful for the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, or assigns, at any time or times after granting to them such lease as aforesaid (with the consent in writing of the Prebendary of the said prebend for the time being), to enter into any contract or contracts in writing for granting any sub-lease or sub-leases of the said messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any part or parts thereof, pursuant to the power, and subject to the said restrictions, so far as the same respectively should be applicable to the case, and to agree, when and as any land or buildings so contracted to be let, or any part or parts thereof, should be built upon, rebuilt, or repaired, in the manner and to the extent to be stipulated in any such contract, to demise and lease the lands and buildings mentioned in any such contract, or any part or parts thereof, unto the person or persons contracting to take the same as aforesaid, or unto such other person or persons as he or they should nominate or appoint, during the term or terms to be specified in such contract, and in such parcels,

and under and subject to such portions of the yearly rent or rents to be specified in such contract, as should be thought proper ; and that the yearly rents agreed to be reserved in such contracts might be made to commence at such period or periods, within five years from the commencement of the term or terms thereby agreed to be granted, and might be made to increase periodically, beginning with a rent not less than one-third of the whole rent agreed for, and increasing up to the full rent, as should be found convenient or be thought proper, and as in such contracts respectively should be expressed, regard being had to the quantity of land from time to time agreed to be demised, and the progress of the buildings stipulated to be erected thereon.

That in every such contract there shall be inserted a clause or condition, for vacating the same, or for re-entry into such part or parts of the land or buildings therein comprised, and agreed to be let, as should not be built upon, rebuilt, or repaired in the manner therein stipulated, within a reasonable time to be therein appointed ; and also a clause or condition, that the person or persons to whom such lease or leases ought to be granted pursuant to such contract, should accept the same, and execute counterparts thereof, within a reasonable time to be thereby appointed, or that in default thereof such contracts should be void.

That all and every of such contracts (if made with such consent as aforesaid), should be binding as well on the Prebendary for the time being, and his successors, as on all persons interested in such original leases as aforesaid, and should be carried into execu-

tion by a sub-lease or sub-leases, to be granted in pursuance of the powers, and subject to the restrictions hereinbefore contained, so far as the same shall be applicable to the case.

The said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns (with the consent in writing of the said Prebendary for the time being), from time to time, may lay out and appropriate any part or parts of the said premises, as or for roads, ways, or passages, for the use and convenience of the tenants and occupiers thereof, or as or for public streets, squares, roads, paths or passages, and to make drains, sewers, or other easements, and to dig and take earth and clay, for making bricks and tiles, and loam, gravel, and sand, to be used for all or any of those purposes.

The said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns, at any time or times after the granting of such lease to them as aforesaid, by indenture or indentures, by them sealed and delivered (with the consent and approbation of the Prebendary for the time being, testified by his sealing and delivering the same as a party thereto) may make or grant any sub-lease or sub-leases of any part of the said hereditaments and premises to be comprised in the lease to be first granted in pursuance of this Act, unto any person or persons, for any term of years not exceeding twenty-one years from the making thereof respectively, reserving the best and most improved yearly rent or rents that can be had or gotten for the same, without taking any fine, premium, or foregift, and payable quarterly, one-third part thereof to the said Prebendary and his successors, and the remain-

ing two-third parts thereof to the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and with such covenants as are usually inserted in leases of that kind.

And as between the Prebendary for the time being, and his lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the said reservation to the said Prebendary and his successors, in all cases of sub-leases under the said Act, of one-third part of the full amount of the whole rent thereby to be reserved, should be deemed to be as so much of the proportion to which he should be entitled under the said Act of the whole of the rents, issues, and profits of the said manor and premises.

That immediately after the execution, by the said Prebendary for the time being, of the said lease for ninety-nine years first to be granted in pursuance of the said Act, the said present lease for lives of the twenty-fourth of April one thousand eight hundred and twelve should cease and be void; but nothing therein contained should extend to prejudice any under-lessee or under-lessees of any of the lands, grounds, or buildings hereby authorised to be demised or leased as aforesaid, or their respective executors, administrators, or assigns, in respect of his or their interests, subsisting under his or their under-lease or under-leases; but the powers of leasing thereby created should or might be exercised notwithstanding the existence of any under-lease or under-leases, or contracts or agreements for the same, and the respective terms and interests subsisting by virtue thereof respectively, should be preserved to such under-lessee, or under-lessees, his or their respec-

tive executors, administrators, and assigns, and the rents and duties reserved thereby, and the covenants contained therein, on the part of the under-lessee or under-lessees, should be recoverable, and be enforced, in such and the same manner as is by law provided in the case of surrenders of original leases, when there are under-leases in being.

That the premises already subdemised or to be subdemised by virtue of the said Act, or any of them, *should not be subject or liable, save only as hereafter mentioned, either at law or in equity, to the said yearly rent of twenty-eight pounds, so payable and to continue payable to the said Prebendary and his successors, or to any part thereof*, but to such rent or rents only as in the sub-lease or sub-leases so already granted, or to be granted, by virtue of the said Act, should or might be reserved in respect of the premises therein respectively to be comprised.

That it should be lawful for the said Prebendary for the time being, to proceed by distress or action against any present or future sub-lessee or sub-lessees, of any part or parts of the said premises, for recovery of so much of the rent or rents by any such sub-lease or sub-leases, reserved or to be reserved, and then remaining due and unpaid, as will be sufficient to discharge all such arrears as, in account between him and his said lessees, their executors, administrators, or assigns, should at any time or times be due to the said Prebendary for the time being, either in respect of the said original rent of twenty-eight pounds, or of his third part of the net rents, issues, and profits of the said Manor and premises, or any part or parts thereof, after such deductions as before mentioned,

and all costs, charges, and expences attending such distress or action.

That in every such case, the payment of or towards such arrears, by such sub-lessee or sub-lessees, should be deemed and taken to be a payment by him or them to the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, or assigns.

That all the said under-leases, and agreements for under-leases mentioned in the schedule to the said Act should be, and the same respectively were thereby confirmed; and also that the said recited agreements entered into by the said Jonathan Eade with the said John Graham and James Kibblewhite respectively, should so far as the same respectively were binding upon the said Jonathan Eade, or were binding upon his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, but not further or otherwise, be binding upon the said Prebendary and his successors in the said prebend.

In all actions or suits to be brought in the names of the said lessees, their executors, administrators, or assigns, against any sub-lessee or sub-lessees of any part or parts of the said manor and premises, the reversion of every sub-lease should, for the purposes of such action or suits, be deemed to be vested in the immediate lessees or lessee of the said Prebendary, their or his executors, administrators, or assigns.

The said Prebendary for the time being, and the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for such consideration in money, and upon such terms, and in such manner as to them should seem just, may contract and agree with the customary tenant or tenants of the said Manor, to enfranchise, and upon payment of such consideration in money in man-

ner hereinafter stated, by deed indented and registered in the manner required by law in the case of deeds affecting freehold estates in the county of Middlesex, to enfranchise, or declare to be enfranchised, all or any part or parts of the copyhold or customary messuages, cottages, and other buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, holden of the said manor or parcel, or reputed to be parcel thereof; and immediately after any such deed of enfranchisement so made, and executed, and registered, the messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, therein respectively comprised, and thereby expressed to be enfranchised, should be holden of the said Manor in free and common socage, discharged of the tenure by copy of court roll, and of all burthens, services, customs, and duties incident thereto.

That such messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, when so enfranchised, should be, and remain subject and liable to the payment of all such tythes, moduses, pensions, and other ecclesiastical dues or payments, in lieu of tythes, if any, as the same were subject and liable to before the passing of the said Act, or would have remained subject and liable to before the passing of the said Act, or would have remained subject and liable to if such enfranchisement had not been made.

The said Prebendary and his successors, and the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, and assigns, might grant to any person or persons the liberty or privilege of digging and raising earth or clay, suitable for making bricks or tiles, and loam, gravel, or sand, in any convenient and proper part or parts of the said lands and grounds, where the same may be found, and of selling and disposing of the same, and to enter into such con-

tract or contracts with any person or persons accordingly, who might be willing to treat with them for the purchase of the benefits to accrue by means of such liberty or privilege, as the said Prebendary, for the time being, and his said lessees, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall think fit; and if it should be found necessary or advisable, by deed indented, to be sealed and delivered by the said Prebendary, or his successors, and by the said William and Joseph Eade their executors, administrators, or assigns, and to be registered in the manner aforesaid, to grant such liberty and privilege, with all such powers as might be requisite or convenient for carrying such contract or contracts into execution, but subject to such conditions and restrictions as might be deemed to be reasonable and proper.

That the money agreed to be paid as the consideration for every such enfranchisement, and for granting such liberty or privilege of digging, raising, selling, and disposing of brick earth, clay, loam, gravel, or sand, should be paid in manner following (that is to say), two third parts thereof to the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, or assigns, and the remaining third part thereof into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account there. "Ex parte the Prebendary of the Prebend of Stoke Newton, or Newnton, otherwise Newington," pursuant to the method prescribed by the Act of the twelfth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the First, chapter the thirty-second, and the general orders of the said court, and without fee or reward, accord-

ing to the Act of the twelfth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, chapter the twenty-fourth; and so soon as conveniently might be after such monies shall have been so paid in as afore-said, the same shall (upon a petition to be preferred to the said court, in a summary way, by or on the behalf of the Prebendary of the said prebend, for the time being), from time to time be laid out in the purchase of Navy, or Victualling, or Transport Bills, or Exchequer Bills, and the interest arising from the money so laid out in the Navy, Victualling, or Transport, or Exchequer Bills, and the money received from the same, as they should respectively be paid off by Government, should be laid out in the name of the said Accountant-General in the purchase of other Navy, or Victualling, or Transport, or Exchequer Bills.

That it should and might be lawful for the said Court to make such general order or orders, or especial order or orders (if necessary) that whensoever the Exchequer Bills of the date of those in the hands of the said Accountant-General shall be in the course of payment by Government, and new Exchequer Bills should be issued, such new Exchequer Bills may be received in exchange for those which are so in the course of payment, as should be effectual for the enabling such receipt in exchange, and in that event the interest of the old bills should be laid out as before directed, with respect to the interest when the Bills are paid off; all which said Navy, or Victualling, or Transport, or Exchequer Bills, whether purchased or exchanged, should be deposited in the Bank, in the name of the said Accountant-General, and should

there remain, until the same should, upon petition to be preferred to the High Court of Chancery, in a summary way, by or on behalf of the said Prebendary or his successors, be ordered to be sold by the said Accountant-General, for carrying the purposes of the said Act into execution, in such manner as the Court should think just and direct.

And when a sum equal to the amount of that obtained by the said Prebendary and his successors for the enfranchisement of messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, thereby made enfranchisable, and by the granting of such liberty or privilege of digging, raising, selling, and disposing of such brick earth, clay, loam, gravel, or sand, as aforesaid (after deducting therefrom one third part of the costs, charges, and expences of this Act, and relative thereto hereinafter provided to be paid thereout) should have been invested in such purchase or purchases of other hereditaments as hereinafter mentioned, and the money arising by sale of such Navy, or Victualling, or Transport, or Exchequer Bills, should exceed the amount of the original purchase money, so laid out or applied as aforesaid, then, and in such case only, the overplus which should remain after discharging the expences of the applications to the Court should be paid to the Prebendary, who, for the time being, would have been intitled to the rents and profits of the hereditaments hereby directed to be purchased, in case the same had been purchased, pursuant to the said Act.

That two third parts of the costs, charges, and expences attending the preparation and application for, and of the obtaining and passing of this Act, and

preparatory thereto, and of a survey, map, and book of reference thereto, made of the said estate, by James Wadmore, shall be borne by the said William and Joseph Eade, their executors, administrators, or assigns, and that the remaining third part thereof shall be paid out of the monies so to be placed under the controul of the said Court of Chancery ; and that it should be lawful for the said Court from time to time to make such order or orders, as to the said Court should seem meet, for ascertaining and settling the amount of the same third part of such costs, charges, and expences, and also for ascertaining and settling the amount of the costs of the several applications to be made to the said Court respecting the matters aforesaid, and the costs of the taking the said monies out of the bank, and investing the same, or any part thereof, in such purchase or purchases as aforesaid, or otherwise attending the execution of the trusts of the said Act relative to the monies, or Navy, Victualling, or Transport, or Exchequer Bills so respectively to be placed under its controul, and for payment of the same third part, and also of such other costs as aforesaid out of all or any of such monies.

The certificate and certificates to be given by the said Accountant-General, together with the receipt and receipts of one of the cashiers of the Bank of England to be thereunto annexed, and therewith filed in the proper office of the said Court of Chancery, of the payment into the Bank of England by such person or persons of such monies as aforesaid, or any office copy or office copies of the same certificates and receipts, should be, and be deemed and taken to

be, a good and sufficient discharge to such person or persons, and to his, her, and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for so much of the said monies for which such certificate or certificates, and receipt or receipts as aforesaid should respectively be given; and that after the filing of such certificate or certificates, and receipt or receipts, as aforesaid, such person or persons, and his, her, or their respective heirs, executors, and administrators, should be absolutely acquitted and discharged from the said monies, and should not be answerable or accountable for any loss, misapplication, or nonapplication thereof, or of any part thereof.

That it should be lawful for the said Court, from time to time (upon a petition to be preferred to that Court, in a summary way, by or on behalf of the said Prebendary or his successors in the said prebend), to order and direct the Accountant-General of the said Court, to pay and apply the whole, or any part or parts, as to the same Court shall seem just and proper, of the said monies hereinbefore directed to be paid into the Bank, or of the monies to be produced by such Navy, Victualling, Transport, or Exchequer Bills, for the purchase of manors, messuages, farms, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, free from incumbrances (except quit rents, fee farm rents, or other usual outgoings or payments) to be situate within the Province of Canterbury, and that all and singular the manors, messuages, farms, lands, tenements, or hereditaments which should be so purchased, should be thereupon conveyed, or assured unto, and to the use of the said Prebendary and his successors

in the said prebend, for ever; and should from the time of such conveyance or assurance, be annexed to, and for ever thereafter continue and be part of the said prebend.

That no lease or leases should be made by the said Prebendary for the time being, of all or any of the hereditaments so to be purchased, for any term exceeding twenty-one years in possession, and not otherwise than at the best improved rent or rents, to be payable quarterly, without any fine, premium, or foregift, which can or may be obtained for the same, and all leases to be so made by the said Prebendary or his successors in the said prebend, should be binding on the said Prebendary and his successors.

The Schedule to which the before abstracted Act refers.

Leaseholders and other Tenants.	Terms of years granted.	When commenced.	When expire.	Premises.	Quantities.	Yearly Rents.
Appach, John Jacob	21	29 Sept. 1808.	29 Sept. 1829.	South Part of Cowslip Meadow	A. R. P. £. s. d. 4 3 0 28 0 0	—
Barker, Thomas	21	25 March 1801.	25 March, 1822.	House, No. 10, Church-street	—	28 0 0
Brown, Thomas	21	24 June, 1794.	24 June, 1815.	House, No. 7, Church-street	—	50 0 0
Bellas, John	43	24 June, 1805.	24 June, 1848.	Piece of Ground in Edward's Lane, and House thereon	—	4 0 0
Bransby, Rev. John .	{ 21 10	25 March, 1806. 25 March, 1827.	25 March, 1827. 25 March, 1837.	A House in Church-street, and Ground in Edward's Lane	—	55 0 0
Brampton, Thomas .	21	29 Sept. 1801.	29 Sept. 1822.	Two Houses	—	24 0 0
Bull, Sarah	21	24 June, 1806.	24 June, 1827.	House, No. 11, Church-street.	—	21 0 0

The Schedule to which the before abstracted Act refers.—(*continued.*)

Leaseholders and other Tenants.	Terms of years granted.	When commenced.	When expire.	Premises.	Quantities.	Yearly Rents.
Burton, Thomas.....	Tenant from Year to Year.	—	—	Cottage in Lordship Lane	A. R. P. <i>℥. s. d.</i> —	7 7 0
Child, Nathaniel.....	{ 14	29 Sept. 1800.	29 Sept. 1814.	House, No. 12, Church-row.....	—	30 0 0
Child, Nathaniel.....	21	29 Sept. 1814. 25 March 1810.	29 Sept. 1821. 25 March 1831.	House, No. 13, Church-row	—	24 0 0
Crosland, Nath.	21	24 June 1810.	24 June 1813.	House in Church-street.	—	28 0 0
Frame, William	21	25 Dec. 1802.	25 Dec. 1823.	House and Workshop..	—	20 0 0
Giles, Edward.....	7	29 Sept. 1812.	29 Sept. 1819.	Cottage, Buildings, and Land.....	45 0 0	260 0 0
Giles, William	7	20 Sept. 1808.	29 Sept. 1815.	Message, Cottage, and Land.....	59 3 18	270 0 0
Giles, William	At Will.	—	—	Short Slip.....	4 2 15	35 4 0
Green, Thomas	21	25 March 1805.	25 March 1826.	House, No. 14, Church-street.	—	18 0 0

The Schedule to which the before abstracted Act refers.—(continued.)

Leaseholders and other Tenants.	Terms of years granted.	When commenced.	When expire.	Premises.	Quantities.	Yearly Rents.
Green, Thomas	21	29 Sept. 1804.	29 Sept. 1825.	House in Edwards's Lane	—	£. s. d. 12 12 0
Green, Thomas	31	25 March, 1807.	25 March, 1838.	Piece of Ground and Hay Barn	Ground Rent.	10 10 0
Gudgeon, Thomas . .	42	29 Sept. 1807.	29 Sept. 1849.	Part of Church Field & Part of Great Square Meadow	{ 6 0 0 4 2 21	40 0 0
Hallet, Amelia	21	25 Dec. 1794.	25 Dec. 1815.	House, No. 6, Church-street	—	50 0 0
Jarman, Thomas . . .	7	29 Sept. 1808.	29 Sept. 1815.	Buildings, Farm-yard, and Land	114 1 20	374 0 0
Jarman, Thomas . . .	21	25 March, 1807.	25 March, 1838.	House in Church-street	—	12 12 0
Jarman, Thomas . . .	31	25 March, 1807.	25 March, 1838.	Part of Farm-Yard, and Hay-Barn in Edwards's Lane	Ground Rent.	8 8 0

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The Schedule to which the before abstracted Act refers.—(continued.)

Leaseholders and other Tenants.	Terms of years granted.	When commenced.	When expire.	Premises.	Quantities.	Yearly Rents.
Jarman, Thomas....	61	25 March, 1810.	25 March, 1871.	Piece of Ground in Church-street, and two Houses built thereon.....	A. R. P. £. s. d.	10 0 0
Medina de Solomon..	21	25 Dec. 1793.	25 Dec. 1814.	House, No. 8, Church-street.....	Ground Rent.	30 0 0
Marshall, Robert....	At Will.	—	—	Cottage and Garden in Lordship-lane.....	—	10 0 0
Morgan, William ...	21	29 Sept. 1808.	29 Sept. 1839.	North Part of Cowslip Meadow	4 3 0	28 0 0
Ogle, James, Esq. ...	21	24 June 1793.	24 June 1814.	House, No. 4, Church-street	—	46 0 0
Pryor, John and others	42	29 Sept. 1807.	29 Sept. 1849.	Part of Church Field..	7 3 0	30 0 0
Parker, Joseph	99	29 Sept. 1781.	29 Sept. 1850.	House and Garden in Church-street.....	Ground Rent.	2 0 0

The Schedule to which the before abstracted Act refers.—(continued.)

Leaseholders and other Tenants.	Terms of years granted.	When commenced.	When expire.	Premises.	Quantities.	Yearly Rent.
Richards, William ..	21	25 March 1806.	25 March 1827.	Piece of Waste	A. R. P. £. s. d.	4 0 0
Rivaz, V. F.	21	29 Sept. 1808.	29 Sept. 1829.	Part of Cowslip Meadow and Primrose Meadow	{ 4 3 0 10 2 0 Ground Rent.	78 0 0
Robley, John						
Raw, Matthew	21	25 March 1794.	25 March 1815.	House, No. 9, Church-street.	—	50 0 0
Rector & Church-wardens	61	24 June 1806.	24 June, 1867.	Engine-house	Ditto.	0 1 0
Scales, John	61	29 Sept. 1808.	29 Sept. 1869.	Land	12 1 6	63 0 0
Shaw, Thomas	14	25 Dec. 1800.	25 Dec. 1814.	House, No. 4, Edwards's Lane	—	16 0 0
Swanson, Peter	21	24 June 1808.	24 June 1829.	House, No. 3, Church-street	—	60 0 0
Swaine, Elizabeth ..	21	29 Sept. 1794.	29 Sept. 1815.	House, No. 2, Church-street	—	47 0 0

The Schedule to which the before abstracted Act refers.—(continued.)

Leaseholders and other Tenants.	Terms of years granted.	When commenced.	When expire.	Premises.	Quantities.	Yearly Rents.
					A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Tarrant, Samuel..	21	25 March 1794.	25 March 1815.	House, No. 5, Church-row	—	60 0 0
Townsend, M. and others	90	25 Dec. 1755.	25 Dec. 1845.	Land on which a Meet-house is built	Ground Rent.	0 5 0
Tutt, Robert	At Will.	—	—	No. 1, Church-street ..	—	31 10 0
Watson, John	21	29 Sept. 1807.	29 Sept. 1828.	Part of Home Field ...	4 1 3	25 0 0
In Hand	(late George Henry Kirton)			House in Edwards's-lane (late Rent)	—	42 0 0
Ditto	(late William Crawshay)			—	36 1 25	160 0 0
Law	For a Pew in the Parish Church of Stoke Newington			—	—	(late Rent.) 2 2 0
Carried over..					.....	2185 13 4

Brought over £. s. d.
2185 12 4

N. B. There are seven other Pews in the Church belonging to the Prebend, comprised in the present Lease, and which have been held by the former and present Lessees, but none of them are let.

QUIT RENTS. Payable by about Ninety customary Tenants of the Manor, amounting per Account delivered by Messrs. Eade, yearly to 4. 17 6½

FINES. Payable by the customary Tenants of the Manor upon Death and Alienation: Upon the Average of the last fifteen Years, the yearly Sum received, as appears by an Account delivered by Messrs. Eade, is 766 9 6

Total.... 2956 19 4½

RECAPITULATION.

Yearly Amount of present Rack	
and Ground Rents	£2185 12 4
Ditto of Copyhold Quit Rents..	4 17 6½
Ditto of Fines, on Average of last	
Fifteen Years.....	766 9 6
Total....	£2956 19 4½

Agreements entered into between Messrs. Eade, for
Leases to be granted to the following Persons,
viz.

	Years.	Com- mence.	Expire.	Premises.	Yearly Rents.
Burnand, Mrs.	21	25 Dec. 1917.	25 Dec. 1836.	House, No. 6.	<i>£.</i> 65
Israeli, B. . . .	21	24 June 1915.	24 June 1836.	House, No. 7.	65
Rivaz, V. F. .	21	24 June 1814.	24 June 1835.	House, No. 4.	65

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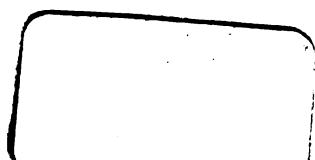
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